Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 13, 1844

War Between Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Among the many strange things taking place in these exciting times, not the least extraordinary, is the following. The Hon. Sam. Hoar, a gentleman of high standing as a lawyer and a citizen has lately been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to reside at Charleston, and extend legal protection to the free negro citizens of Massachusetts entering the State of South Carolina. In the South Carolina Legislature, last Tuesday week, 3d inst., Mr. Treville introduced the following preamble and resolutions respecting the mission of Mr. Hoar, who it seems, had arrived at Charleston:

Whereas, information has been received that the State of Massachusetts has recently appointed and sent to the city of Charleston a Special Agent, with instructions and authority to institute proceedings at her expense, in the Courts of the United States, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a certain Act of this State, passed on the 19th day of December Anno Domini 1835, entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent Free Negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes."

And, whereas, we have always regarded the aforesaid law as a necessary measure for the security of our property, and the peace and good order of society; and recent indications have not only proved that we were not mistaken, but that nothing short of the most rigid enforcement of the said law to its very letter, can save us from the insidious policy and practice of the abolitionists:

Therefore, Resolved, That while we admit the right of the State of Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the African race to rank or status of free white persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her citizens enjoy *within* her *own* limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may enter *our* limits, the immunities and privileges which are secured by the Constitution of the United States to her free white citizens alone.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister State or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid Act be declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self preservation will nevertheless compel her citizens, at every expense of life and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of the State of Massachusetts, in attempting to procure by Federal Judicial Legislation the repeal of a law which was intended to be and is a barrier between the slave and the emissaries of the abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross insult to the people of this State.

After some debate the preamble and first resolution were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the others to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom the two last resolutions were referred, made a report on the 5th instant to the lower House, in which the Governor is directed immediately to *expel* Mr. Hoar from the borders of the State. The report was adopted by a vote of 119 to 1, and sent to the Senate, where it was promptly concurred in.

A more high-handed outrage than this on the part of South Carolina can scarcely be conceived, and must go far to snap the already weakened cords of the Union. The Legislature of that state has not only perpetrated a gross wrong upon her sister state, but it has solemnly declared the intention of the state to resist the authority of the Federal Government, as expressed through the highest court, the final arbiter between the states, if that authority shall be exerted contrary to the opinions and wishes of South Carolina. In other words that state sets herself up as *supreme arbiter*, not only over her own citizens, but over the citizens of other states who may visit her, allowing no appeal to the Federal Government. Such monstrous doctrines as these should be nipt in the bud, else the fair fabric of our Union will speedily dissolve.—Massachusetts owes it to herself and her sister states to bring the case immediately before the Supreme Court, and if South Carolina resists the decision of that tribunal, let means be taken to make her submit.

☞The Charleston Patriot states that Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts, had left that city for the North. He did not wait to be expelled.

MR. CALHOUN TO MR. KING.

The letter of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, which we referred to yesterday, is calling forth the sternest comments of the thinking and independent portion of the press. We find the following abstract of this letter in the Baltimore American:

This letter, which is a long one, instructs Mr. King as to the reasons and considerations which he is to urge upon the French Government to prevent its uniting with England in opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

A despatch from Mr. King is referred to, by which it appears that he had already held a conversation with the King of the French in relation to the subject of annexation, and that Louis Phillippe had expressed the most friendly feelings towards the United States.

Mr. Calhoun goes into details to show that France and England stand respectively in different positions relative to the question of annexation; that while France might desire to see Texas independent in view of commercial connections, England desires it in the hope that through her diplomacy and influence negro-slavery may be abolished there, and ultimately, by consequence, in the United States; that this design of England arises from interest and not from philanthropy; that having rashly undertaken to abolish slavery in her West India colonies, an experiment which has resulted most injuriously to her commerce, and to the productive capability of her colonies, she is anxious to bring about abolition in the United States for the purpose of impairing our productive resources also; that if she should succeed in this, the prices of cotton and of tropical productions would rise sufficiently to enable her East India territories to obtain the ascendancy in the market, and to keep the privilege of supply in British hands.

If France should take steps to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, by inducing Texas to withdraw her proposition of willingness, under the promise that her independence would be guaranteed, or by any other means, she would be playing into the hands of England, who sees what a fatal blow the defeat of annexation would give to slavery in the United States, and "how certainly its abolition with us would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in the productions of the great tropical staples, and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an established naval ascendancy and political preponderance."

Mr. CALHOUN recurs repeatedly to this point; he reiterates again and again the charge against England of a selfish monopolizing design in relation to the Texas question, and scouts the idea of any philanthropic purpose on her part. "Can it be possible," he asks, "that Governments so enlightened and sagacious as those of France and other great continental Powers can be so blinded by the plea of philanthropy as not to see what must inevitably follow, be her motive what it may, should she succeed in her object? It is little short of mockery to talk of philanthropy, with the examples before us of the effects of abolishing negro slavery in her own colonies, in St. Domingo, and the Northern States of our Union, where statistical facts, not to be shaken, prove that the freed negro, after the experience of sixty years, is in a far worse condition than in the other States, where he has been left in his former condition. No; the effect of what is called abolition, where the number is few, is not to raise the inferior race to the condition of freemen, but to deprive the negro of the guardian care of his owner, subject to all the depression and oppression belonging to his inferior condition.—But on the other hand, where the number is great, and bears a large proportion to the whole population, it would be still worse.—It would be to substitute for the existing relation a deadly strife between the two races, to end in subjection, expulsion, or extirpation of one or the other; and such would be the case over the greater part of this continent where negro slavery exists. It would not end there, but would, in all probability, extend, by its example, the war of races over all South America, including Mexico, and extending to the Indian as well as to the African race, and make the whole, one scene of blood and devastation."

Mr. KING is instructed to represent these views on all suitable occasions where he shall think they may be used with effect.

Thomas Morris of Ohio died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont County, on Saturday morning last. He was apparently in vigorous health before his decease. He has led a busy life, and filled many high offices. He has been a member of the Legislature, Judge, U. S. Senator, &c. He was Liberty candidate for Vice President at the late election.

A bill has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature, for the repeal of the present law of that State, relative to the choice of Presidential Electors, and to provide for their election by the people.

The Hon. Ebenezer Lane has been re-elected by the Legislature of Ohio to his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of that State. The Columbus Journal says—

We have heard it suggested that Judge Lane will retain his place no longer than during the present term of the Court in Bank. If this be so, (and we fear the rumor is but too true,) he will leave the bench amidst the regrets, and with the full confidence of the bar and the people.

In the city of New York, last week, two men were tried for voting illegally, and both were found guilty of the crime. One of them was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and the other for six months.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Morehead, and Choate.

On Finance—Messrs. Evans, Crittenden, McDuffie, Huntington, and Woodbury.

On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Barrow, Woodbridge, Haywood, and Foster of New York.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Upham.

On Agriculture—Messrs Upham, Bates, Sturgeon, Semple, and Atchison.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Benton, Barrow, Foster, of Tennessee, and Ashley.

On the Militia—Messrs. Barrow, Ashley, Semple, Fairfield, and Atchison.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bayard, Pearce, Huger, Johnson, and Dickinson.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Woodbridge, Phelps, Walker, Jarnagin, and Morehead.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Breese, Pearce, Tappan, and Colquitt.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Johnson, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs Foster, of Tennessee, Dayton, Woodbury, Phelps, and Haywood.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Jarnagin, Clayton, Francis, Colquitt, and Hannegan.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Huger, and Walker.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, Jarnagin, Niles, and Atchison.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Lewis, Breese, and Sturgeon.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Sevier, Atherton, Foster, of New York, and Evans.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Miller, Bayard, Woodbury, Merrick, and Semple.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Phelps, Porter, Bates, Sturgeon and Atherton.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Morehead, Lewis, Miller, Huntington, and Fairfield.

On the Territories—Messrs. Bagby, Evans, McDuffie, Clayton, and Francis.

On the Public Buildings.—Mess. Dayton, Breese, and Bagby.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Tappan, White, and Porter.

On Printing.—Messrs. Simmons, Fairfield, and Upham.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Francis, Bagby, and Atherton.

Joint Committee on the Library of Congress.—Messrs. Choate, Tappan, and Pearce.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Hannegan and Dickinson.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Elmer, A. A. Chapman, Newton, Hannibal, Hamlin, Ellis, Douglass, Garrett Davis, Schenk, and A. V. Brown.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Weller, Chappell, Barnard, Norris, Rathbun, and Garrett Davis.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Thos. Smith, Willis Green, Andrew Johnson, Bowlin, Thommasson, Strong, Shepherd, Cary, and Ramsey.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Holmes, Dunlap, Phœnix, Preston King, Williams, John P. Kennedy, Labranche, McClelland, and Ed. Joy Morris.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. John W. Davis, Boyd, W. Hunt, Hubard, Houston, Clingman, Jameson, McClernand, and Paterson.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs, Hopkins, Andrew Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin-Dana, David S. Reid, Relfe, and Jenks.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Stetson, Hale, Geo. W. Jones, Andrew Stewart, Stephens, McCauslen, Chilton, Bower, and Causin.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Summers, Douglass, and Brodhead.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Richard D. Davis, Lucas, Daniel P. King, James W. Stone, Robert Smith, Dickey, Benjamin White, Senter and Preston.

On Public Expenditdres.—Messrs. Clinton, Mathews, William Wright, Fuller, Purdy, Grider, Sykes, Perley B. Johnson, and Yost.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Slidell, Catlin, Dellet, Wm. J. Brown, Jeremiah E. Cary, Elisha R. Potter, Yancey, Severance, and Rogers.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Collamer, Woodward, Hudson, Lumpkin, Darragh, Hale, Moseley, and Cranston.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Farlee, St. John, Jeremiah Brown, Byram Green, Hays, Henley, Florence and Dickey.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Thompson, Foot, Bidlack, Jas. B. Hunt, Baker, Benton, Hughes and Vanmeter.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Haralson, Coles, Irwin, J. A. Black, McConnell, Clinch, McDowell, Thomas H. Seymour, and Fish.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Dean, Tibbatts, Mosely, Bower, Hubard, Foot, Hays, Lyon, and Ed. S. Hamlin.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Parmenter, Murphy, Barringer, Reuben Chapman, Simpson, Payton, Jno Stewart, Atkinson, and Marsh.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Charles J. Ingersoll, Rhett, John White, Dawson, Hammett, Sample, Baily, Winthrop, and Ellis.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Aaron V. Brown, Duncan, Goggin, Daniel, Payne, Tyler, Wentworth, Edward J. Black, and Pollock.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. David L. Seymour, Joseph A. Wright, Milton Brown, Hoge, Robinson, Emery D. Potter, Giddings, Herrick, and Severance.

On Invalid Pension.—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Russell, Ashe, Joseph Morris, Tibbatts, Albert Smith, Nes, Cullom, and Spence.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Owen, Steenrod, Carroll, Redin, Ficklin, Newton, Leonard, Roberts, and Withered.

On Patents.—Messrs. Henley, Rockwell, James Black, Russell, and Rodney.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Pratt, Foster, Abbott, George W. Jones, and Carpenter.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Caleb B. Smith, Hubbell, Buffington, and Morse.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Taylor, Hungerford, Rodney, Alfred P. Stone, and Preston.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Cobb, Wheaton, Perley B. Johnson, Ritter, and Freeman H. Morse.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Johnson of La. offered a resolution requesting the President to lay before that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of any correspondence had with Great Britain on the subject of Oregon. This resolution lies over one day.

Mr. McDuffie, agreeably to notice, then introduced his *Joint Resolution*, to wit:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.—That the compact of Annexation and Union between the said United States and the Republic of Texas, signed by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, on the part of Texas, be and the same is hereby declared to be the fundamental law of the Union between the said United States and Texas, so soon as the supreme authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so soon as he shall be officially notified of such rgreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Resolved, further, By the authority aforesaid, that it is understood and intended that whatever is stipulated to be done immediately or at a fixed period after the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid compact shall be done immediately or in a like period after the supreme authorities of Texas shall have finally agreed to these Resolutions."

These resolutions having been read were referred to Committee of Foreign Relations. Mr. Benton then gave notice of his intention to bring in a counter project, the bill introduced by him at last session.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and had under consideration the Chinese treaty negotiated by Mr. Cushing. It was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The nominations of Mr. Van Ness as Collector of New York, and of Mr. Williams, as Collector of Boston, were received and referred.

Also of Judge King as Judge of the Supreme Court for the Pennsylvania Circuit, and of Judge Walworth for the New York Circuit. All of them were received and referred.

In the *House*, petitions being in order, Mr. Adams presented a memorial from the American Statistical Society of Massachusetts, setting forth numerous errors in the Census Returns. Referred to a select committee of nine members.

Mr. Adams moved for the printing of the correction of the errors, as contained in the memorial.—Motion to print laid on the table, ayes 101, noes 79.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from citizens of New York, who set forth that they believe the institution of Slavery a National disgrace, and who ask that it may be removed from the District of Columbia.

It was moved to lay the motion to receive upon the table. Lost, ayes 90, noes 99! The next question was, "Shall the petition be received?"

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote was for reception 107, against reception 84.

Mr. Tibbats followed with a motion to lay the memorial upon the table. Again the yeas and nays were called for, and the motion was lost. Ayes 88; Noes 99. The memorial then, on motion of Mr. Adams, was referred to the Committee on the Dist of Columbia.

Thus Mr. Adams gained another great victory. No other business of importance took place.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

From Buenos Ayres—Alleged Outrage by an American officer.

We find in the British Packet, published at Buenos Ayres, of October 12, a detailed account of an outrage said to have been committed by Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. frigate Congress against the vessels of the Argentine squadron, off Montevideo. The particulars as stated in that paper are briefly the following:—

On the morning of Sept. 29, an armed schooner carrying the oriental flag, was seen standing from shore. The Argentine vessels suspecting her to be a pirate prepared to receive her. The suspicion was removed, however, by her approaching them with confidence and anchoring at a short distance. The Argentine corvette "25th May" sent a boat on board and ascertained that she was the Oriental schr. of war "Sancla," armed and commissioned against pirates. She had taken several fishing boats, and had pursued another which took refuge on board a merchant barque. The commander went on board the "25th of May," delivered despatches from President Oribe, and returned to his vessel which immediately got under way to return to the Burco. The barque, which had received the fishing boat—afterwards found to be the *Revalva*, then hoisted the American flag and sent a boat on board the U. S. frigate Congress. The remainder of the transaction we copy from the Packet:—

"The 'Congress' then manned her boats and dispatched them in pursuit of the "Sancala,' which they boarded, and hauling down the Oriental flag hoisted in its stead the American ensign and pannant, the Oriental commander and crew being sent prisoners on board of the 'Congress.'—About this time the Argentine schooner of war '9th of July,' which had been cruizing during the morning, was returning to her anchorage; and when within half gun shot of the American brig of war 'Bainbridge,' the 'Sancala,' now transformed into an American vessel of war, and which had taken up a position near the latter, ordered the '9th of July' to send a boat on board, which demand being complied with, the officers and crew were made prisoners, and American boats were manned and dispatched to take possession of the '9th of July,' which was easily effected, as no hostile intention was suspected.—Simultaneously with this extraordinary transaction, the U. States frigate 'Congress' got under weigh, and coming close alongside the Argentine corvette '25th of May,' fired a gun, and ordered Captain Fitton to strike his flag, which, of course, the latter refused to do, requesting at the same time to be informed of the cause of such an abrupt and singular proceeding.

Capt Voorheese, however, declined giving any explanations; but leaving the "25th of May" made sail towards the Argentine brigantine of war "Republicano," which happened to be under weigh, and coming up with her sent his boats on board to take possession, which was as easily accomplished as in the case of the "9th of July"—the officers in both instances being sent on board the frigate, after having been obliged to surrender the keys of the magazines and armchests. Whilst this was going on, Captain Fitton sent a boat with an officer on board the "Congress," again begging to be acquainted with the cause of these astounding acts of hostility, but the request was utterly disregarded, and the officer and crew of the boat made prisoners. After the "Republicano" had been secured, the "Congress," returned alongside the "25th of May," when Capt. Voorheese again summoned Captain Fitton to strike, which the latter again peremptorily refused to do unless forcibly compelled: whereupon the "Congress" fired a shot over the "25th of May," and, Captain Fitton, regarding resistance as useless, from the immense disparity of force, fired another shot and hauled down his colors. Upon this Capt Voorhees dispatched his first Lieutenant, with two boats, to take possession of the "25th of May," which was done in the some manner as in the case of the two of her Argentine vessels."

The same paper states that Capt. Fitton was immediately on board the 'Congress,' and that Capt. Voorhees then stated as a reason for his proceedings, that some of the musket shots fired by the 'Sancala' while in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the American merchant barque Rosalva. Capt. Fitton replied that the 'Sancala' was not one of the Argentine vessels under his command, but armed for the protection of neutral vessels. Capt. Voorhees then informed Capt. Fitton and his officers that they were at liberty to return to their vessel and hoist their flags, which Capt F. refused to do without reparation for the insult or order from his Government.—On returning to their vessels it was found that the fishermen prisoners had been set at liberty, and six foreign seamen taken from one of the vessels. Capt, F. then made a written protest against the whole proceeding, to which Capt Voorhees replied that he was ready "to respect the Argentine forces and billigerent rights as long as they respected the American forces and neutral rights."

Commodore Toll, the new Commander of the Argentine squadron soon after arrived and ordered the vessels to resume their colors, and re-established the blockade. The Packet says that at the date of the last advices the Sancala with her Commander and crew was still detained by the "Congress," under pretence that no papers were found on board of her. How much truth this account may contain we have at present no means of judging.

P. S. We have been favored with private letters, by which it appears that one of the Argentine vessels of war, fired in the U. S. schooner Bainbridge, Commander Newman, which fire the latter did not return under the conviction that it was a mistake. His conduct however, gave rise to much comment, which so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by jumping over, board on the 1st of October. It is quite probable that the seizure of the Argentine vessels was in part caused by their firing into the Bainbridge.

Extract of a letter dated

MONTEVIDO, October 11, 1844

Captain Newman, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge, drowned himself last night, by jumping from the brig in the harbor.

I came up with him from Maldonado, and saw he was becoming insane, in consequence of not having fired into the schooner of the blockading squadron which fired three shots at him when he first arrived from the United States. In vain did we assure him that his conduct was such as to meet the approbation of his country. His state of mind was distressing, and the consequences are still more so.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 14, 1844

Canal Commerce.

Our readers will find some interesting tables under our Commercial head, compiled with no small care and labour. We trust our efforts in this department will meet with the approbation of the public.

☞Somebody in the Post, in the most honeyed and coaxing terms, begs and beseeches the Whigs to fall in love with Mr. Polk, and give the new administration their support. These cunning Locos, having obtained unlimited control of the Government, and the disposal of all the offices, would now fain be at peace with a party which they have slandered and abused without measure, and which they have most foully cheated out of their rights. The Whigs thank you, Messrs. Locos, for your pretended love, which is of about the same character which the wolf feels for the lamb. The Whigs will indeed watch your administration, but they will prove it before they give it their confidence, and not give it their confidence before trial, as you cunningly wish. We have seen too much of Locofocoism to be gulled so easily. We know that all the benefits the country will receive from the new administration, through the Tariff or any other Whig measure, will be just as much as the Locos can't help, and no more. No thanks to them for it. We will do more Messrs. Locos. We intend to wage an honorable, but exterminating war against you. We intend to turn you out of every office we can, and to prevent hereafter, as far as possible, your shameful Paquemine frauds, and gross humbugs. This we intend to do and to *"Fight on—Fight ever,"* in our unserried and undaunted Whig ranks, until we conquer.—We give you fair warning, so prepare yourselves.

HOW WAS JAS. K. POLK ELECTED!

The answer to this question is *Fraud!*—gross shameful *Fraud!*

Our readers recollect the article we gave a few days ago, in reference to the discrepancies in the census of 1840, and the vote in this state, and the astounding fact, that where the number of votes equalled or exceeded the number of adult males, the counties were largely Locofoco, while in the Whig counties the number of adult males largely exceeded the voters—thus fully showing there must have been frauds in the Locofoco counties.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Journal, of Dec. 3, we learn that extensive frauds were perpetrated by the Locofocos in that State. That paper publishes a table, compiled from official papers, which shows *first*, how many persons in the State, and in each county, were entitled to vote, according to the Tax Receiver's returns; *second*, how many *did vote* in each county at the late election; *third*, where a *less* number voted than were entitled to the privilege, and *fourth*, the *excess* of votes.

This table proves, that according to the tax book, 71,169 persons were *legally* entitled to vote, while the number of votes polled, is 86,169. In a part of the counties 15,944 more votes were polled than they were legally entitled to, and in other counties there were 908 votes less than they were entitled to. But in Georgia, all males over 60 years of age, are exhonerated from a poll tax, and allowance must be made for them. At the last census there were 6,442 returned over 60 years, out of a free white population of 210,534 free white males. This is a little rise of 3 per cent.; and, taking this per centage as a guide, we arrive at the astounding result that 9,502 more votes were polled at the last election than were *legal*, or than the law could *or can by any manner of means* recognise, or than can be accounted for by natural increase of population.

On the above data, condensed from the table, the Milledgeville Journal, makes the following observations:

The counties of Forsyth, Lumpkin, Habersham, and Franklin are all nearly in a line connected with each other. Habersham joins Franklin, Lumpkin joins Habersham, and Forsyth joins Lumpkin. *These four counties* return to the Comptroller General's office 3,080 voters. Add to this four per cent (which is a large estimate) for men over sixty years of age, and not liable to be returned, but authorized to vote, and there would be 3,203 voters. At the election these same counties gave Mr. Polk 4,014; and Mr. Clay 1821—in all 5,835 votes; and a majority for Polk of 2,193. Deduct from the aggregate vote of 5,835 3,203, the number of voters returned on the tax-book and men over age, and it will be seen that *there are 2,632 voters of which no account is or can be given*, and who are not legally entitled to vote!

But let us pursue this line a little further.—Madison and Elbert join Franklin, Lincoln joins Elbert, and Columbia joins Lincoln. These four counties return to the Comptroller General's Office 2,986 voters. Add to this, as above, four per cent. for men over age, and there would be 3,105 voters. At the late election these same counties gave Mr. Clay 2,124 and Mr. Polk 999—in all 3,123 voters, and a majority for Clay of 1,425. Take the voters returned by the Tax Receiver with the per cent. for men over 60, and the votes given, and it will be seen that while the first four counties have given *two thousand six hundred and thirty two votes more than can be accounted for*, by the same information and estimate the last four have only give eighteen more than they are entitled to. Elbert county, which gave 813 out of 125, majority for Clay, and which gave the largest majority of any county in the State, voted only 37 more than is returned on the tax book; add the four per cent. for men over age, and it will be seen that she voted five less than she was entitled to.

The last mentioned counties are Whig counties; the first Democratic; which makes the fairest showing? No one can hesitate in his answer. Neither shall we hesitate to say that, in our opinion, Henry Clay has received a majority of the legal votes of the State of Georgia.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1844.

In *Senate* Mr. Benton, agreeably to previous notice, brought in his bill to annex Texas to the United States, which being read was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Niles offered a long resolution inquiring the manner in which public monies are kept, and the nature of the securities given by the Banks. Lies over for one day.

Mr. Huntington offered the following resolution:

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, copies of all the Correspondence, not heretofore communicated to the Senate, which may have taken place between the Department of State and the present Minister of the United States to France, and between that Minister and the Government of France relating to the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States.

This resolution, under the rule, lies over for one day. Mr Johnson, of Va, offered the following resolution which lies over:

That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the naturalization laws of the United States, so as to extend the time allowed to enable foreigners to become citizens,—to require greater guards against frauds in the steps to be taken in procuring naturalization papers, and to prevent as far as practicable fraud and violence in elections.

The Resolution of Mr Allen of Ohio, (not Mr Johnson as before stated) and calling upon the President of the United States for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Everett, the Department here, and the British Government in reference to the pending negotiations upon the Oregon question came up for consideration, and was adopted.

The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr Duncan's one-day Election bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after amendments was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Bill to graduate the price of Public lands was then taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

Death of an Editor.

The New Orleans Bee announces the death of M. C. Field Esq. the accomplished editor of the St Louis *Reveille*, and formerly of the N O Picayune. He died on shipboard, on his way from Boston to Pensacola. He leaves a young wife and two children.

☞The Presidential electors of Kentucky, after performing their duties, and casting their votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen, repaired to Ashland to pay their respect to Mr Clay. The scene was painfully interesting, and caused many tears to flow from manly eyes. Judge Underwood addressed Mr. Clay in a most appropriate manner, and the response of Mr. Clay is said to have been brief, powerful and overwhelming—the answer of one worthy of the Empire and even in adversity, the most majestic man in this vast nation. The address and the answer we are gratified to learn will both be prepared for publication.

Texas and the Tariff.

When Mr. McDuffie presented his *joint resolution* for the Annexation of Texas, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, amidst the *smiles* of the members. This Committee is composed of Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Morehead and Choate. All these gentlemen voted against the treaty in the Senate last spring, except Mr. Buchanan. No wonder the members smiled to see Mr. McDuffie's resolutions go to such a committee to be strangled in the birth. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says Texas will not be annexed at this session if at all, and that there is more objection to it than the friends of that measure imagine.

This writer also says, that neither will the Tariff be disturbed at this session of Congress, if at all. The Southern free trade, low duty, 20 per cent. horizontal party will fail in all their expectations of bringing the Tariff down to a Revenue Standard.

If Whigs remain firm, as we believe they will, they can prevent much mischief.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The origin of the trouble between these States, is as follows: In 1835 the Legislature of South Carolina passed a law prohibiting free colored persons from coming into that State. In the enforcement of this law, some negro seamen, if we remember aright, who came from Massachusetts in a vessel, were arrested and punished.

The fact of the arrest of these negro seamen, was brought before the Massachusetts Legislature and resolutions were passed by that body authorizing the Governor of Massachusetts to appoint an agent in Charleston to protect these "citizens of Massachusetts," as they were called, from illegal arrest. This appointment was offered by the Governor of Massachusetts to several citizens of Charleston, and by all of them peremptorily declined. The Governor then commissioned Samuel Hoar, an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, and sent him to Charleston to fulfil the duties of the commission.—Mr. Hoar accordingly proceeded to Charleston, and on his arrival there, addressed a letter to the Governor of South Carolina notifying him of his arrival, and declaring the purposes and object of his visit to be, to ascertain the names and numbers of such citizens of Massachusetts as may now be, or have heretofore been imprisoned in South Carolina, by virtue of the operation of certain laws thereof, and to test the same before the Supreme Court of the United States.

On the receipt of this letter, the Governor of South Carolina addressed a communication to the Legislature of the State, now in session, and enclosing the letter, and suggesting that some measures should be taken to free the State from this "incendiary."

The matter was immediately taken up in the Legislature, and after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, the result of which we have already noticed.

We learn by the National Intelligencer of Wednesday that Mr. Hoar was in that city on his way home. The Intelligencer says:

The attention of every considerate reader will be painfully awakened by the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, in reference to a proceeding on the part of Massachusetts, of which an account will be found in another column. The controversy between these two States has come to a head so suddenly, that the South Carolina resolution directing the Governor to "expel" the agent of Massachusetts from that State was quite a surprise to us, though, from what we can learn, even that extreme measure fell short of the manifestations of public feeling.

Mr. Hoar is, we hear, now in this city, on his way home from Charleston, and, without tendering an opinion, having formed none, of the merits of the dispute between South Carolina and Massachusetts, we must be allowed to express our sincere regret that a gentleman so estimable and so universally respected for his public and private virtues as Mr. Hoar, should, by becoming an agent by appointment of his own State, have been subjected to such indignity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina authorizing and directing the expulsion of Mr. Hoar, the official agent of Massachusetts, from South Carolina, are in the following words:

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, That free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our Territory the said Agent after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive Authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

In the Report accompanying the resolutions Mr. Hoar is declared to be the "emissary of a foreign government," "hostile to the institutions of South Carolina, and that the sole purpose of his mission is to subvert her internal policy."

Florida is likely, in the course of a few years, to furnish us not only with large stores of cotton, rice, sugar, and Cuba sort tobacco, but also with those ever welcome delicacies, oranges, lemons, bannas, and other tropical fruits. It appears by a letter published in the St. Augustine News, that the settlers in the new counties are rapidly bringing the soil into perfect cultivation, an operation, which its natural richness renders of easy accomplishment. If its swamps, and their miasmatic influences could be put to route, the "land of flowers" would be one of the most delightful of the habitation of men.

COMMERCIAL.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Friday evening, Dec. 13.

The following tables present a complete view of the business done on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal during the year ending Nov. 30th. It was our design to have added the aggregates of several previous years, but we have been compelled to postpone that purpose for a few days. We hope these tables will be found of interest. Some difference may be found in the totals of *our* compilation and that of the *Collector's*, when his shall be published by the Commissioners, but none, we believe, of any importance. Both are made from the same books.

MOVEMENT OF TRADE EASTWARD ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1844.

	Flour. bbls.	Seeds. lbs.	Beef. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Fusees. lbs.	Cyder & Perry. lbs.	Tar & Turp. lbs.	Feathers. lbs.	Wool. lbs.	Cotton. lbs.	Hemp. lbs.	Tobacco. lbs.	Leather. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	Furs. lbs.	Whiskey. gall.	Groceries. lbs.	Mfr. Drugs. lbs.	Furniture. lbs.	Window Glass. box.	Iron & Nails. lbs.	Castings. lbs.	Stoves. No.	Drugs. lbs.	Dye Goods. lbs.	Hardware. lbs.	Queensware. lbs.	Muslins. lbs.	Groceries. lbs.	Drugs. lbs.	Furniture. lbs.	Tobacco. lbs.	Pig Metal. lbs.	Leather. lbs.	Hemp. lbs.	Cop. & Tin. lbs.	Marble. lbs.	Glassware. lbs.	Sundries. lbs.	Coffee. lbs.	Salt. bls.
December..	97				4,920	183		179	19,820	32,697						917	20,763	5,430	267	3	142	100	51,563	1,764	19,820	32,697																
March.....	18,257	1,764	10,500		4,638	208	179	15,182		99,158	1,947					2,664	190,237	18,543	14,018	36,394	45	142	2,906,901	18,257	1,764	10,500		4,638	208	179	15,182		99,158	1,947						2,664	190,237	18,543	14,018	36,394	45	142
April.....	26,656	850	20,869	1,049	16,681	621	423	82,096	49,447	67,546	500,707	245,123	3,704,972	14,432	91,343	19,035	7,561	218,563	56,559	37,518	55,268	413	823	2,938,279	26,656	850	20,869	1,049	16,681	621	423	82,096	49,447	67,546	500,707	245,123	3,704,972	14,432	91,343	19,035	7,561	218,563	56,559	37,518	55,268	413	823
May.....	25,118	18,827	11,760	4,481,634	35,237	434,100	51,581	100	51,563	67,546	500,707	245,123	3,704,972	14,432	91,343	19,035	7,561	218,563	56,559	37,518	55,268	413	823	2,938,279	25,118	18,827	11,760	4,481,634	35,237	434,100	51,581	100	51,563	67,546	500,707	245,123	3,704,972	14,432	91,343	19,035	7,561	218,563	56,559	37,518	55,268	413	823
June.....	18,252	11,679	6,67	5,944	1,695,207	123,959	169,476	381,716	1,543,605	99,158	1,947	2,113,183	7,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 00
" "	Six "	6 00
" "	Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 17, 1844.

DELEGATE MEETING.

The Antimasonic and Whig Delegates chosen on Saturday evening will meet this morning, at the old Court House, in the chamber of the Common Council, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for *Mayor, Overseers of the Poor,* and *Auditors,* for the ensuing year.

The Ward Meetings.

The Antimasonic and Whig Ward Meetings, on Saturday evening were far better attended than is customary, and an interest and feeling was manifested quite unusual in our primary meetings for municipal elections. Old men, not often seen at such meetings, were present, and every one seemed to feel that the influence *he* possessed should be exerted for the good of the party. The signs augur well. They show that the Whig party is indomitable—that it cannot be broken up—that there is a strong conviction of the purity and strength of our principles, and that perseverance will certainly secure success. The nominations generally give satisfaction, and they are such as any party might be willing to support. Let our friends now go to work in earnest and elect them, and then we shall be prepared to go into the field at our general election next fall with an undivided front, and with the confidence of an overwhelming victory.

CITY AND WARD COMMITTEE.

An efficient organization is always essential to the stability and success of any party. We would, therefore, suggest to the Ward meetings to be held on Saturday evening next to finish the nominations, to appoint Ward Committees to serve during the year, to attend to calling meetings, and keeping up efficient Ward organizations. The delegates appointed from each Ward to the city convention would make very good Ward Committees, and all united would constitute an excellent city committee. Will our friends see to this?

THE WHIG ADDRESS.

We hope no true Whig will be deterred from reading the Address we give to-day, on account of its great length. The facts there developed should nerve every Whig arm, and arouse every Whig heart to a firm determination to persevere in our glorious struggle until victory crowns our efforts, and the perpetrators of these abominable frauds shall be overwhelmed with defeat and scorn by an honest and indignant people. "FIGHT ON—FIGHT EVER" should be the Whig rallying cry for the next four years, when we trust a glorious deliverance will be wrought out for our beloved but sadly misgoverned country.

☞At the Boston Municipal election it is said that the Native candidate was voted for by a large number of Locofocos, as they had no hope of carrying their own candidate. The game is to encourage the Natives to divide and distract the Whig party, and then fall back into their own ranks.—This game has been often played, and with some success. We believe the good sense of the greater part of the Whig Natives will lead them to see the propriety of falling back into the Whig ranks, and that that position affords the surest and only means of carrying the reforms needed, and successfully opposing Locofocoism.

REPUDIATION.—*Indiana,* through her Locofoco Governor has virtually repudiated. He tells the creditors of that state, through his message, that Indiana is not able to pay the interest on the debt. Her creditors will hardly believe this, when they look at the resources of that state. Indiana can't pay because she won't. The Governor says it is far more difficult to pay the interest on a *foreign* than a *domestic* debt; and yet in the same message he opposes the doctrine of *protection.* The people of Indiana cannot pay the interest on a *foreign* debt as easily as a *domestic* one, says the Governor, but they can more easily pay for foreign goods than domestic manufactures! We do not know whether the Governor is more knave or fool, but it is certain he is sufficiently a demagogue.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following description of the scene on the occasion of Mr. Clay being waited upon by the Electors of Kentucky, after they had finished their official labors. The Electors were accompanied by Governor Owsley, Ex-Governors Metcalf and Letcher, and other distinguished gentlemen, and the Ashland Artillery Guards:

Mr. Clay, when apprised of their approach, met them at his front door. The electors formed in front of him, while he stood half way down his steps. The military formed on each side and in rear of them, and the lawn was crowded with anxious and deeply affected spectators.

I have never witnessed a more imposing scene. You could have heard a pin fall, so thorough was the silence when Mr. Clay appeared. Mr. Underwood then stepped a few paces forward and read the Address of the Electors in a clear and distinct voice, although sometimes apparently almost overwhelmed with emotion. Mr. Clay's reply was extemporaneous, but I have rarely heard him so felicitous. It cannot be remembered and written down as it was delivered: and then the effect of his speaking countenance, his remarkable eye, can never be transferred to paper. I refer you to the public prints for both addresses, as they will doubtless be given to the world.—Every heart was full—every eye suffused with tears, when he referred to his past history, the means used to destroy him, and his future destiny. He spoke without the slightest asperity, and trusted that the Great Father of us all would still have us in His holy keeping and dispose all things for the best. Many of his political opponents were among the crowd, and seemed deeply affected. Would to God that all of them in America had been there; they would have been prepared to repent in sackcloth and ashes for the deep injustice they have done him. Yours, truly.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

The Richmond Whig has the following judicious remarks on the conduct of South Carolina towards Mr. Hoar:

"That any person but our most excitable fellow citizens of South Carolina could have apprehended any danger in Mr. Hoar's mission, limited to the institution of judicial proceedings for testing a Constitutional question by the supreme judicial authority, is incredible to our minds. These proceedings appear to us precipitate, unworthy of the dignity of South Carolina, disrespectful to a sister and sovereign State, and injurious to all the slave holding States; as inevitably calculated to promote Abolitionism at the North; already, since the occurrence of recent events, assuming a more lofty tone and mustering its forces for new and more determined efforts. They do nothing for the safety of the State which Mr. Hoar could not endanger, they disgust moderate men of all sections, and they furnish the Abolitionists with the materials for declamation and appeals to the passions, which is precisely what they want."

It must be evident to every sensible mind, that South Carolina is hastening the destruction of the very institution she is striving to protect. Her conduct to the venerable agent from Massachusetts is causing great excitement in the New England States, and is hastening on the powerful avalanche of feeling against slavery. The great majority of the people of the free States are disposed to yield to the Constitutional rights of the slave States, but they will do nothing more. They will make no concessions to slavery, and they cannot consent that the rights of their own citizens shall be trampled in the dust.

Mobile Election.

At the City Election on the 2d instant, at Mobile, the Whigs swept every thing before them. The vote for Mayor stood as follows:

Hoppin, (W) 1098; Curry, (L) 404; Smith (Ind) 133.

Hoppin's majority over Curry six hundred and ninety four; over all 561.

Besides this, the Whigs carried the whole ten members for Council by a vote of

Whig.....1098 Loco.....492

Whig majority Five Hundred and Fifty six. Besides this, they carried Ten out of Fourteen Aldermen.

ADDRESS:

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW WHIGS:—According to the "official returns" of the late Presidential election in Pennsylvania, the Whig candidates have been defeated by a majority of six thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes. If this were the result of a fair election, we should feel no disposition now to make any public expression either of dissatisfaction or regret in relation to it, but should quietly yield to the judgment of our fellow citizens, and await with patience the end of their hazardous experiment. But we have been cheated. The voice of the legal voters of our commonwealth has been smothered in the ballot box. And we consider it due to our fellow citizens, and particulary to those who have struggled so zealously to secure the triumph of Whig principles and American interests, to lay before them some evidence of the fraud, and expose the true character of the men who direct the movements of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania.

The excitement in the public mind during the Presidential contest of 1840 was greater perhaps than had ever been known on a like occasion. All the influence and power of the General Government, administered and exerted through more than a hundred thousand office holders, and extending into every election district in the Union, were brought to bear in favor of the re election of Mr. Van Buren.—And the downward course, which the credit, business, and honor of the Nation had taken under his administration, made every Whig, and many who had never before been whigs, feel and act, as if each had a personal stake in the contest. Pennsylvania was regarded as the field on which the battle was to be decided, and not only the political power of our opponents, but a very large amount of money was staked on the issue. The twofold excitement doubled the energy of both parties. No sentinel slept—no man was absent from his post at the beat of the reveille. The troops of our opponents were reviewed again and again, and cheered on by veteran leaders. They went regularly through the daily drill, and were subjected constantly to that rigorous discipline, which "progressive Democracy" prescribes as one of its family regulations. In the opinion of Mr. Dallas, expressed a short time before the election, in a letter written to some of his political friends in the South, twenty thousand would not cover the majority which Mr. Van Buren was to have in Pennsylvania! The day of trial came, and both parties were on the field in their full strength. It was conceded on all hands that *the full vote* of the State was polled at that election.

The increase of the popular vote, can never exceed the ratio of the increase of population. It is more likely to be less, than greater, on account of the fact, that a large number of immigrants settle among us every year, who are never naturalized, and consequently are never admitted to the right of suffrage. The ratio of the increase of the population of our State, has varied but little since the year 1810. It diminishes about one half per cent every ten years. From 1820 to 1840, the increase was 56 38 per cent; and at the same rate the increase for four years from 1840 to 1844 would be 11.27 per cent. We take 11 27 per cent to be the full increase. Assuming, what all parties have heretofore admitted to be true, that the full vote of the State was polled in 1840, it follows that the vote of 1844 should not exceed that of 1840, by more than 11 27 per cent. The official returns of the two elections, however, furnish us with a different result. They are as follows:

Votes polled in 1840.		Votes polled in 1844.	
Harrison,	144,019	Clay,	161,203
Van Buren,	143,671	Polk,	167,535
Birney,	343	Birney,	3,133
Total,	288,038		331,871
			288,038
Increase in four years,			43,833

which is equal to 15 21 per cent; being within a fraction of 4 per cent beyond the ratio of the increase of population!

This startling facts leads to the inquiry, where is the illegitimate increase to be found? Either party may increase its vote to any extent, by accessions from the other; but so long as one keeps up fairly to the natural increase of 11.27 per cent the other cannot honestly go beyond it. The Whigs have increased their vote 17,184, or 11.93 per cent, about two thirds of one per cent beyond the proper ratio: the whole of which surplus of two thirds of one per cent is fully accounted for by the large Democratic Native American vote given to Mr. Clay in the city and county of Philadelphia This is susceptible of the clearest proof The population of the city and county increases in a much greater ratio than that of any other county in the State. The increase from 1820 to 1840 was 85 64 per cent, at which rate the increase for four years, from 1840 to 1844, would be 17.12 per cent. This furnishes, according to our theory, the legitimate ratio of the increase of the vote in Philadelphia. The vote was as follows:

Harrison,	17,844	Clay,	23 289
Van Buren,	18,077	Polk,	18,851
		Birney	225
Total.	35,921		42,365
The increase in the Whig vote is			5445
The natural increase at 17 22 per cent. would be			3054
Increase beyond the natural ratio,			2391
The natural increase in the Locofoco vote at 17 12 per cent would be			3093
The actual increase is			5773
Loss in the Locofoco vote,			2320
Gain in the Whig vote beyond the natural ratio,			2391
Aggregate Whig gain since 1840,			4711
Locofoco majority in 1840,			233
Whig majority by this rule,			4478
Actual Whig majority,			4438
Excess.			40

Thus in the city and county of Philadelphia the actual loss on the Locofoco side makes up within 71 votes the entire Whig gain—and the sum of the Whig gain and the Locofoco loss comes within 40 votes of the Whig majority! A remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of our premises.

But while the Whigs have maintained their full strength throughout the State, the Locofocos have managed to increase their vote 23,859, being equal to 16.60 per cent., or 5.33 per cent beyond the ratio of the increase of population! This of course cannot be accounted for by gains from the Whig party, the Whigs having themselves been the gainers in the aggregate. A little further examination will show that the whole of the illegitimate increase in the vote is not only on the Locofoco side, but is all in the Locofoco counties! The following counties gave Whig majorities in 1840; we annex their respective votes for President at both elections:

	Harrison.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
Adams,	2453	1628	2609	1891	6
Allegheny,	7620	4573	8083	5743	435
Beaver,	3143	1710	2792	2172	270
Bedford,	2910	2446	3147	2988	5
Bucks,	4705	4488	4862	5251	27
Butler,	2100	1804	2248	2612	135
Chester,	5643	4882	6070	5550	106
Cumberland,	2790	2695	3092	3155	5
Dauphin,	3 24	2187	3285	2401	16
Delaware,	2 31	1335	2 90	1466	15
Erie	3636	2061	3621	2226	74
Franklin,	3596	2892	3901	3298	0
Huntingdon,	3826	2266	4 86	2575	0
Indiana,	1953	1269	2200	1448	10
Lancaster,	9678	5472	10295	5943	21
Leb non,	2369	1402	2636	1791	0
Mercer,	3249	2336	2949	2369	604
Somerset,	2501	765	2660	1035	6
Union,	2423	1518	2788	1765	18
Washington,	4149	3611	3872	3973	296
Total,	73889	51280	77176	59553	2119
		73889		77176	
				2119	
Vote in 1840,		125169			
Vote in 1844,				138348	
				125169	
In rease,				13679	
The natural increase in this vote at 11.27 per cent. would be					14,106
The actual increase is					13,679
Deficiency,					427
The increase in the Locofoco vote is					8,273
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent would be					5,779
Increase beyond the natural ratio,					2,494
The natural increase in the Whig vote at 11 27 per cent would be					8 327
The actual increase is					3,287
Loss in Whig vote,					5,040
Gain in the Locofoco vote beyond the natural ratio,				2,494	
Abolition vote, (taken from the Whigs.)				1,119	
				4,613	4,613
Deficiency,					427

The above counties are all that gave Whig majorities, either in 1840 or at the late election. And they furnish another striking proof of the truth of our position in regard to the increase of the vote. They poll one hundred and thirty eight thousand votes, and the increase since 1840 falls only four hundred and twenty seven short of the ratio of the increase of population. These counties, together with Philadelphia, in which we have seen that the rule holds good, comprise considerably more than one half of the entire vote of the State.

Let us now cross the line, and enter the regions of Locofocoism. The following are the counties which nourish

"The poisonous, black, insinuating worm."

	Har.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.	Ab.
Armstrong,	1260	1744	1453	1983	38
Berks,	3582	7425	4000	8674	3
Bradford,	2631	2814	3235	3568	63
Cambria,	811	920	966	1123	2
Carbon,			531	905	0
Centre,	1447	2242	1860	2425	7
Clarion,	648	1366	814	1883	7
Clearfield,	499	812	544	874	0
Clinton,	637	619	788	875	0
Columbia,	1325	3829	1738	3370	1
Crawford,	2469	2908	2636	3334	139
Elk (new co., part North'n)			101	128	9
Fayette,	2755	3035	2804	3429	35
Green,	1330	2010	1418	2354	18
Jefferson	476	592	591	731	5
Juniata,	966	1043	1089	1260	0
Lehigh,	2105	2151	2553	2811	0
Luzerne,	2776	4119	2699	3950	29
Lycoming,	1501	2181	2012	2629	19
McKean,	263	276	340	419	0
Mifflin,	1226	1269	1518	1519	9
Monroe,	345	1477	414	1306	1
Montgomery,	4068	4869	4491	5596	49
Northampton,	2646	3838	2776	3870	0
Northumberl'd	1351	2137	1547	2446	7
Perry,	1072	1970	1370	2321	0
Pike,	135	524	151	769	0
Potter,	180	363	210	554	50
Schuylkill,	1881	2184	2571	3404	3
Susquehanna,	1569	2023	1802	2697	93
Tioga,	845	1721	1169	2193	33
Venango,	855	1275	966	1377	65
Warren,	827	929	899	1149	17
Wayne,	675	1183	899	1657	15
Westmoreland,	2773	4704	2672	4978	71
Wyoming	(new county.)		814	899	13
York,	3792	4362	4237	5071	1
Total,	52,286	74 209	60,738	89,131	792
		52,286		60,7 8	
				792	
Vote in 1840,		126,585		150,661	
Vote in 1844,				125,585	
Increase,				24,076	

The first fact which arrests the attention here is that these counties in 1840 polled only 1400 votes more than the Whig counties,—and while the vote in the Whig counties has been increased thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, that of the counties now given has been increased twenty-four thousand and seventy-six!

Actual increase of vote,		24,076
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent would be		14,266
Excess of increase,		9,810
Which is equal to 7.75 per cent!		
The actual increase in the Whig vote is		8,452
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent would be		5,892
Increase beyond the natural ratio,		2,560
The actual increase in the Locofoco vote is		14,632
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent would be		8.373
Increase beyond the natural ratio,		6,459

Here we are, in the very midst of the fraud! In the Whig counties every thing is right.—There is no excessive increase in the vote, and where the Locofocos gain beyond the legitimate ratio, the Whig vote is diminished to the fullest extent of such gain. These facts prove that where Whig Judges and Inspectors presided at the late election, the purity of the ballot box was preserved. But the moment we enter the Locofoco counties, we have in the first place a fraudulent excess of near ten thousand votes: We find the Whigs, increasing their vote 2,560 beyond the natural ratio, and in the same counties the Locofocos increasing their vote 6,459, beyond the ratio! Who is chargeable with the fraud—for fraud is apparent! If you will examine carefully the vote of the counties in which the Whigs have made their largest gains, you will find that the Locofocos there possess and exercise absolute power. A party so completely buried in Locofocoism as the Whigs in that region, could have no chance at fraud if they were disposed to resort to it.—All they can do, is to poll their honest vote, and that is sometimes done in the midst of hisses and groans from their opponents. The surplus increase in their vote is reasonably accounted for, by changes and gains from the other party, which are known to have occurred in large numbers. The fair increase in the Locofoco vote then, according to the rule which did not fail in the Whig counties would be thus:—

Increase at 11.27 per cent		8,373
Deduct Whig gain beyond natural incr'e	2,560	
" Abolition " "	792	
	3,352	3,352
Legitimate net increase by the rule		5,021
Increase according to the returns		14,832
Fraudulent excess		9,811

We pronounce this excess of near ten thousand votes to be fraudulent, because it can be accounted for in no other way. The rule that holds good when applied to considerably more than one half of the entire vote of the State, ought not to fail when applied to the rest.—There can be no reason for it. It may be alleged, by way of explanation and argument, that among the Locofoco counties are various and extensive coal mines, iron mines and furnaces, and that the increased vote comes from them: but we answer that the mines and most of the furnaces were there and in operation, in 1840. If this answer be insufficient, then we may set off against such counties, the Whig counties of Allegheny, Huntingdon, Franklin, Chester, Lancaster, Union, Dauphin, and Delaware, with their mines and furnaces, forges and factories of almost every kind, affording as good cause for a largely increased vote as can be furnished by Schuylkill, Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne and Columbia. There can be no reason why some of the very poorest counties in the State should increase their vote in twice or thrice the ratio of the most flourishing, the most favored in natural resources, and most attractive to the immigrant. And yet, Pike, with its thin and stony soil, covered with scrub oaks and briars, and Potter, an impenetrable wilderness, so much so, that its geological and mineral resources are to this day unknown, have each increased their vote in more than double the ratio of Philadelphia or Allegheny, with all their manufactories and their new enterprises daily springing up, and keeping up a constant demand for mechanics and laborers of every description!

Is it by accident that the illegitimate increase in the vote of the State is all on the Locofoco side? Is it by accident that the increase in the Whig vote is the exact ratio of the increase of population, and that the Locofoco vote exceeds that ratio by almost ten thousand? Is it by accident that the Locofoco gain in the Whig counties is met by a corresponding loss in the Whig vote, and that a Whig gain in the Locofoco counties is answered by a still larger gain for the Locofocos? The following circular, which was issued at Harrisburg last winter, contains a few hints, that may aid our fellow citizens in the solution of the problem:

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Of a committee appointed by the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

"We address you on behalf of the democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and we address you on a subject of vital interest to the success of the democratic party in a contest which is about to commence, of unexampled importance. The Presidential and Gubernatorial election takes place next fall; to rally our friends at the polls with spirit, energy and success, requires time, labor, skill and activity. Organization, therefore, is the only guarantee against a signal defeat; organization, too, which shall reach every township in the Commonwealth, and enlist the hearty co-operation of every democrat. The principles which are identified with the democratic party are surely worth preserving; but it is for every friend of the party to decide for himself whether the faith of his fathers shall be maintained in its purity, or be struck down forever by the triumph of Federalism in two consecutive elections. In the contest which is approaching, all the ingenuity which federal whiggery can put in motion will be resorted to; all the plans which a bad cause never fails to bring into the field, will be marshalled, drilled, and armed with falsehoods for the occasion. The democratic members, therefore, anxious to arouse their brethren throughout the State to a sense of the danger which threatens their cause and their principles, have determined to make an effort to save the party from defeat, secure its principles and rescue this good old Commonwealth from the inglorious position she took in the campaign in 1840.

"As a preliminary measure to the great contest in the fall, the Whigs have determined, if possible, to secure a large number of the Judges and Inspectors at the Spring election; if they are successful in this *you will readily perceive the power which the opposition will wield.* It is distinctly understood that the Whig party intend to secure an advantage in the manner we have indicated. It, therefore, becomes the duty of every democrat to exert himself and arouse his friends, and warn them of the danger which threatens his ward, borough or township, and thus secure a large turn out at the election for Judges and Inspectors. *This done, we shall have the vantage ground, and an easy victory will be the result.* The democratic members desire that you would communicate these facts to such of our political friends in your ward, borough or township, as will take an interest in adopting such measures as will uphold and sustain the party. It is not necessary to make an appeal to your patriotism or love of country to enter heartily into this measure; the bleeding condition of your country appeals with sufficient force to your sympathies, and the prostrate condition of the democratic party in 1840, it is hoped, is a sufficient inducement to arouse every friend to exertion and action.

"The contents of this letter should be made known only to such of our friends as will keep their own counsel, and assist in organizing the party; and it is very desirable that it *should not appear in any newspaper, or be communicated to our political opponents.* The most efficient organization can be made without noise or confusion.

"We desire to open a correspondence with the active men in your county, and for that purpose you will please forward the names of such persons and their Post offices to the committee as you think will take part in organizing the State.

Post Office when at Home,

Edward A Penniman, Philadelphia
A L Roumfort, "
Henry W Smith, Reading, Berks county
Jefferson K Heckman, Easton, Northampton co
John B Sterigere, Norristown, Montgomery co
Joseph Bailey, Parkersville, Chester co
Asa Dimock, Monroe, Susquehanna co
Obed Edson, Russelburgh, Warren co
W Merryfield, Hyde Park Luzerne co
Daniel L Sherwood, Munsfield, Tioga co
Alex Brackenridge, Pittsburgh, Allegheny co
James R Snowden, Franklin, Venango co
Wm P Shattuck, Meadville, Crawford co
John Hill, Ligonier, Westmoreland co
James Macmanus, Bellefont, Centre co
Solomon Shindel, Gratz, Dauphin co
Wm Bigler, Clearfield Clearfield co
Samuel N Baily, Dillsburg, York co

Executive Committee.

Harrisburg, January 1844.

P S During the session of the Legislature the Committee will of course be addressed at Harrisburgh."

Yes! "Keep your own counsel—don't let a Whig see our Circular—secure your Judges and Inspectors, and we shall have the vantage ground, an easy victory will be the result!"—The Harrisburg mandate was obeyed. The plot was successful. Votes were made to order, the State is made safe for Mr. Polk, and the farce is called the solemn verdict of the people!

Prior to the gubernatorial election, it was a common remark among the leading members of the Locofoco party, that Mr. Clay was stronger in Pennsylvania, by ten thousand votes, than the Whig candidate for Governor. They resolved to make their great effort, therefore, at the October election, and carry their candidate by not less than ten thousand majority. On that majority, the "knowing ones" of their party, bet their money in large amounts and with the utmost confidence. But at this time no one anticipated a majority for General Markle in the city and county of Philadelphia. The Locofocos expected to maintain their ascendancy there, and it was conceded to them by the Whigs, until within a few days of the election. If we deduct from the Whig candidate the unlooked for majority of 5,955, which he received in the city and county of Philadelphia, Mr. Shunk's majority in the State would be ten thousand two hundred and four; just enough to win the bets, and discourage the Whigs from any further effort to carry the State for Mr Clay! Mr. Shunk's actual majority, or rather, the majority given to him by the "official returns," was 4,282. Assuming Mr. Clay to be ten thousand stronger than the Whig candidate for Governor, it became necessary, in order to make the State entirely safe for Mr. Polk, to increase the Locofoco vote some six or seven thousand. It was accordingly increased seven thousand, one hundred and thirty two! Lucky—lucky accident!

That fraud has been practised to the extent that was necessary, in the language of the Harrisburg Circular, to redeem Pennsylvania from the inglorious position which she took in 1840," can scarcely be doubted by an intelligent citizen who will take the pains to examine the facts which are now furnished. Mr. Clay has received Seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty four more votes than were given to General Harrison in 1840, and eight hundred more than Mr. Shunk received in October last; and yet according to the official returns, Mr. Polk has beaten him, by a majority of Six thousand three hundred and thirty three! We declare it as our firm belief, that such is not the true and honest result. Whatever the official returns may show to the contraty, it is our settled conviction, that Joseph Markle was fairly elected to the Gubernatorial chair in October, and that Henry Clay received a majority of the legal vote of this Commonwealth at the late election.

In every stage of the contest, our opponents have acted meanly and dishonorably. They have accommodated the political principles of their candidates to the prejudices of every square mile of territory in which voters are to be found. They have baptized Mr. Polk in the faith of every church in the Commonwealth, and where churches are unpopular, he is still an unregenerate sinner. While the sovereign State of South Carolina prepares for him a Free-trade Diploma, the "Democracy of Pennsylvania" proclaim him a Tariff man, and stand ready to commit their iron, their coal, their agriculture and their industry to his protection! They have assailed the private character of Mr. Clay, with a malignant ferocity that has no parallel in political warfare. The noble Champion of American rights, whose name is written in brilliant and living characters on every page of our history for the past forty years—the Orator and Statesman of the age, whose public life is without reproach—the honest, fearless old Whig of the school of Washington—they have charged with almost every crime registered in the Newgate Calendar—they have applied to him, without ceasing, the vilest epithets that could be distilled from the fish markets of Billingsgate, and have hung his effigy on their hickory poles; while *Thomas W Dorr,* a convicted felon in the Penitentiary of Rohde Island, has been held up by them as a shining Democratic light—has been formally invited to their festivals and conventions, and has lately received sotto-voce nomination for the Presidency from the Hon. George M. Dallas! They have won an election by desperate swindling, but they have lost their honor.

Whigs of Pennsylvania! A few years ago, our party was *twenty five thousand votes in the minority;* now, we constitute a clear majority of the qualified electors of the State. *We are an army one hundred and sixty one thousand strong;* and our opponents *dare not meet us,* in fair, manly struggle in an open field! We bear the same name that was borne by Washington and the brave men whom he led through the battles of the Revolution; we represent the same principles, and are fighting in the same cause. While we emulate their virtues, let us imitate their example. Let us be firm, united and resolved to fight on under the ample folds of the Whig banner, that has never yet been dishonored, and beneath which American interests have always found substantial and safe protection. The purity of the ballot box must be restored—the wrong inflicted upon Henry Clay must be avenged!

CHARLES GIBBONS,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,
JACOB STRATTAN,
ALEX H FREEMAN,
SAMUAL W. WEER,
JOHN H. WITHERS,

Committee on Organization of the National Clay Club
Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1844

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 18, 1844.

William J. Howard.

This gentleman was yesterday unanimously nominated for Mayor by the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, having every vote on the first ballot. Mr. Howard is an old citizen, well known, highly respected, and well fitted for the office, and we are pleased to learn that his nomination meets with the approbation of the party generally. Having so good a candidate, the Antimasons and Whigs should put forth energetic exertions to elect him. This they ought to do from respect to their candidate, but more from attachment to their principles and organization. There will be, it is probable, one or two "citizens" candidates in the field, and it is likely a Locofoco candidate. These, together with the Abolition and Native nominations, will make six candidates. It has been the case for two or three years back, that many of the Whigs have voted for "citizens" candidates. We hope this will not be the case this year. It is of importance to the stability and perpetuity of our organization in the county, that Whigs sacrifice, on the altar of the party's welfare, all personal predilections, and go into the contest with an undivided front. If we do so, which we believe will be the case, we shall give the death knel to Locofoco office-holding in this county hereafter. The only hope of our enemies is in our division. If they find us determinedly united they will despair.

ALLEGHENY.—Our friends in Allegheny commence the winter campaign with spirit. No better, or more enthusiastic Whigs can be found than in Allegheny. They have a handsome majority in every Ward there, and we trust to see a clean sweep made of Locofocoism.

MR. CLAY.—The reply of Mr. Clay to the address of the Electors of Kentucky, will be read with deep interest, by every Whig and admirer of true greatness. His recommendation to Whigs to persevere in contending for their principles, and *to adhere to their separate and distinct organization,* will be considered as words of wisdom, and meet an answering chord in every true Whig bosom. No Whig will read this address without deep feeling, and we trust without a more hearty resolve to persevere in the noble cause in which he is engaged.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG

CITY CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the different wards, appointed on Saturday evening, assembled in the Common Council chamber yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and organized by appointing JNO. CALDWELL Chairman, and MORGAN ROBERTSON and JAS. A. HUTCHISON Secretaries. The following delegates were in attendance:

First Ward—Jno Caldwell, Saml Roseburgh, Jno B Bell, H W Williams, appointed to supply the vacancy of S R Johnston, Dr C L Armstrong, appointed to supply the vacancy of Joseph Long.

Second Ward—S Fahnestock, C B M Smith, J McKee, Geo Singer, D McClelland.

Third Ward—Gabriel Adams, David Sims, C L Magee, Joseph W Lewis, Jas Montooth.

Fourth Ward—Morgan Robertson Jas A Hutchison, Richard Hays, Geo McHenry, C Yeager.

Fifth Ward—H M Robb, Henry Fess, Danl Taylor, Geo Hamilton, J Fullerton.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the Mayoralty, when the names of the following persons were submitted viz: Wm J Howard, Wm Reinehart and B C Sawyer. Upon proceeding to a choice, Wm J Howard received the unanimous vote of the convention upon the first ballot.

The Convention next proceeded to nominate candidates for Overseers of the Poor, when the following names were offered: E. F. Pratt, Thomas Perkins, Capt. Samuel Cooper, Isaiah Scott, Thos. Moore, Sam. B. Cooper. Upon proceeding to ballot the following were chosen: E. F. Pratt, upon first ballot. Isaiah Scott, upon third ballot.

The convention then nominated the following persons for Auditors, viz: Luke Loomis, R E Sellers and James A. Hutchison.

On motion a committee of 5, consisting of one from each Ward, were appointed to communicate to W J Howard his unanimous nomination for the Mayoralty. The following persons were named as the committee: C B M Smith, Gabriel Adams, M Robertson, H M Robb, Saml Roseburgh.

The convention then resolved itself into a general committee of vigilance for the ensuing year—pledged to use all fair and honorable means to secure the success of the ticket, and to be subject, from time to time, to the call of the Chairman.

On motion, the foregoing proceedings were ordered to be published.

JOHN CALDWELL, Ch'n.

MORGAN ROBERTSON; JAMES A HUTCHISON, } Secretaries.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHIG AND ANTIMASONIC MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of the 1st Ward was held at the house of Mr. Jno. Goehring. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. GEO DARSIE to the Chair, and appointing Mr. L. PETERSON, Jr., Secretary.

The call was then read, when on motion it was resolved to go into an election of five delegates to meet in Convention on Tuesday, the 24th inst, in the Town Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M. to nominate a candidate for Mayor, &c., when the following were duly elected: Messrs Morrison Knox, Wm. B Erskine, Wm. A. Irvin, David Smith and Carter Curtis.

On motion, the meeting then went into nominations for Ward officers, which resulted in the following ticket:

Select Council—Henry Irwin.

Common Council—Wm. C. Stockton, Thos. Smith, Benjamin Bratt, Hugh Morrison.

School Directors—Dr. Thos F. Dale, Carter Curtis, for 3 years; Thomas M. Howe, Hugh Smith, for 2 years.

Constable—John Stewart.

Aldermen—Alexander Hays, Wm. Skiles.

Assessor—Wm. A. Charlton.

Judge—David Smith.

Inspector—John Blackstock.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Whigs and Antimasons of the First Ward have never swerved in the advocacy of all the great *American* principles fearlessly and openly avowed heretofore by the great Whig party all over this Union, and in addition they cordially adopt the principle, and henceforth will advocate, (in the language of Hon. John P. Kennedy,) "a modification of the laws of naturalization," such modification as shall lengthen the term of probation, exact greater care in the introduction to citizenship, and strengthen the securities against fraud. We say with all our heart, all hospitality to the stranger—full privilege of holding land—full protection to property—full encouragement to his labor—but no privilege to interfere in the Government or Legislation of the nation until he has lived long enough in the country to understand its interests, to resist the cajolery of demagogues; who would make him, through his ignorance, the instrument of the basest designs, and until he has sufficiently identified himself with our people, that their's is more important to him than the welfare of all others. Our laws at present do not give us these securities; and we may presume that there is not an intelligent, honest hearted naturalized citizen in the Union who does not feel and acknowledge the necessity of this reform."

Resolved, Therefore, "for these ends we need no new organization, no new name) that which we bear has been consecrated in many a battle field of freedom, and it will, we trust, long serve to rally the brave and pure spirits who stand up for popular rights and free government in time to come. Let us not assume another."

After which it was, on motion, Resolved, to request the voters in the other wards to assemble at their usual place of meeting, on Saturday evening next, (if a time has not sooner been fixed) to appoint delegates to meet in Convention on Tuesday, the 24th, to place in nomination a candidate for Mayor, Directors of the Poor, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and American.

GEORGE DARSIE, *Ch'n.*

L PETERSON, Jr., Sec'y.

Allegheny, Dec. 16, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

From a statement from the books of the Auditor general, published in the Harrisburgh papers, we learn the following interesting facts:

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st of December, 1843, to the 30th of November, 1844, both days inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Lands,		$12,027 27
Auction

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 19, 1844.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WM. J. HOWARD, Esq.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, held this day, take pleasure in informing you that you were unanimously nominated, upon the first ballot, by the Convention, as the candidate for the Mayoralty, at the ensuing city election.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
C. B. M. SMITH,
M. ROBERTSON,
G. ADAMS,
H. M. ROBB,
SAML. ROSEBURGH,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17th, 1844.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18, 1844.

To Messrs. C. B. M. SMITH, M. ROBERTSON, G ADAMS, H. M. ROBB and SAML. ROSEBURGH Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note, informing me that at a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, held on the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Mayoralty, the choice of the Convention devolved upon me.

It is truly gratifying to have thus received the unanimous vote of the Convention for so responsible an office, and it is valued the *more* as being a testimonial of the confidence reposed in me by so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens.

Whilst I accept with pleasure the nominationthus tendered me, I may be permitted to say that I feel a distrust in my own qualifications for a proper discharge of the duties of the office to which your partiality would assign me. Should I, however, in the approaching election be so successful as to receive the suffrages of a majority of the people for the office in question, I can only say that no exertion shall be wanting to a faithful performance of its duties, and I hope that the favorable indulgence which has heretofore been shown by our citizens to those uponwhom they have conferred offices of trust will, in that event, be extended to me.

Permit me, gentlemen, to offer through you to the members of the Convention, my acknowledgment for the honor conferred on me, and be pleased to accept for yourselves personally the assurance of my most sincere respect.

Very truly, yours,
WM. J. HOWARD.

FINE STOCK.

We call attention to the Assignee's sale in another column. Much of the stock is from imported breeds, of a fine variety. Some of the sheep were purchased at a high rate.

Misrepresentation Corrected.

The following article appears as editorial in the last "Spirit of Liberty," the abolition organ in this city:

WHIG CONSISTENCY AND HONESTY.

During the late Gubernatorial campaign no charge was more strenuously pressed against Francis R. Shunk than the story about *walking over the American Flag*. To sustain this charge affidavits of several citizens, then said to be respectable, were procured and published. These affidavits were denounced as false and unworthy of belief, by the friends of Shunk, and a statement signed by many persons contradicting unequivocaly the assertions of the Whig affidavit men. Thus the the matter stood, whig affidavit men *swearing* on one side, and other persons *asserting* on the other. Affidavits against assertions. Whig oaths against democratic assertions. Thus the matter stood: persons who did not know the different witnesses could not decide which to believe; if they had known the characters of the witnesses, the difficulty would have been removed. But the election is over, and the whigs have opened another campaign by an address; to give this address an imposing force, the managers labored to pick out a suitable number of the most respectable whigs as signers, and among them we find *Leopold Sahl* and *Henry Itin*, two of the men who certified that the flag story was a lie. Poor M'Cutchin and Caskey, the whig affidavit makers, are passed by as unworthy to be placed among the respectable men who signed the address.

Here, then, is the deliberate opinion of the whigs of Pittsburgh. That the famous flag story, so much relied upon by them two months ago was a sheer and base fabrication, got up to deceive and now discarded, and poor Caskey and M'Cutchin are cast aside like oyster shells. But what shall be said of a party which can act in such a way!

This article contains so many misrepresentations and errors of a gross character, that we cannot let it pass without notice. The object of the article is to make the impression that the Whig party, or a respectable portion of it, had charged Mr. Shunk with walking over the American flag, and that its late conduct tends to give the lie to that impression. It is wholly *untrue* that the Whig party, in its official capacity, by any committee, or otherwise, ever charged Mr. Shunk with walking over the flag. Such a charge was never made in this paper, and it was a general matter of regret that it was ever asserted by any paper professedly Whig, as, from the want of proof, it tended to discredit things that were true, such as walking in the Catholic procession, the willingness to permit the Bible to be expelled from Schools, &c. Mr. Caskey never asserted that Mr. Shunk walked on a flag, as the above article insinuates, and we are astonished that any person, with the least pretensions to truth, would assert it. Neither is it true that the Whigs had picked out Leopold Sahl and Henry Itin, to sign their address. Those gentlemen were members of the Whig Central Committee which issued the address, during the whole season, and acted with them during the whole campaign. The next time a certain ex-editor wishes to gratify his spleen against the Whig party, he had better keep to a little appearance of truth, to cover his misrepresentations. They are too glaring, even with all his boasted ingenuity, to gain credence with any one at all acquainted with the matter of which he writes.

The Expulsion of Mr. Hoar.

The intelligence of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature in regard to Mr. Hoar is taken in high dudgeon in Massachusetts. The Boston Journal, which is not wont to give way to ebullitions of temper, says: "The resolutions authorizing the appointment of State agents in some of the slave States, were passed by the Legislature when Marcus Morton was Governor of Massachusetts, and the Democratic party had the ascendancy in the Commonwealth. We trust, however, that there will be no party feelings manifested in this matter. This is not a *party* question. It is one which affects the honor of Massachusetts and of *all* her citizens. The reception of Mr. Hoar, an accredited agent of this State, by the Government of South Carolina, and the treatment of this worthy and venerable man by the citizens of Charleston, is an outrage, an *insult* to Massachusetts, which cannot be lightly passed over. The South Carolina papers may well say, *the crisis is at hand.*"

MR. POLK'S CABINET.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

"It is hard to tell who will be his Cabinet officers. I am inclined to think they will be, Andw. Stevenson for the State, Benj. F. Butler for the Treasury, Francis W. Pickens for the War, and Romulus M. Saunders for the Navy Department, Cave Johnson for Post Master General, and John Nelson for Attorney General.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Mason, of the present Cabinet, will be offered foreign missions. General Robert Armstrong, now Postmaster at Nashville, the intimate friend of General Jackson and Col. Polk, and a high-minded man, will be tendered a foreign mission; so will Aaron Venable Brown—probably to Russia—and will accept.

MR. BENTONS TEXAS BILL.

The following is Mr. Benton's Bill for the Annexation of Texas, as presented in the Senate. It is far less objectionable than Mr. Tyler's Treaty, but it is open to many objections. One is, we need no more territory. Another is, the flag of the Union should never be extended over any more slave territory.

A bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit.

I. The boundary of the territory annexed to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty-two degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A state, to be called "*the State of Texas*," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "*the Southwest Territory.*"

V. The existence of slavery to be prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, as far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1844.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Phelps' resolution inquiring into the debt of Texas was adopted.

The Resolution of Mr. Johnson, inquiring into the expediency of amending the present Naturalization laws, was then brought before the Senate, and gave rise to an interesting discussion, which occupied most of the day. The Resolution was adopted.

Several Executive communications were received, and the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Duncan's one-day election Bill was taken up and passed.

A Bill to organize the *territory of Oregon* was read, and referred to committee on Territories.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15th, 1844.

There are rumors, which appear to be well founded, that a war-like Message will be sent to Congress to-morrow from President Tyler. The message will be in reference to the recent correspondence between Governor Shannon and Senor Rejon, and the natural result of it. There is great trouble and much closeting at the White House. The desire of the President unquestionably is to get the country into difficulty, or, as he would say, out of difficulty, by plunging it deeper in than it is at present.

BENJ. GREEN, son of DUFF GREEN, and recently acting Charge 'd Affaires at Mexico, arrived last evening with despatches from Mexico.—I believe they add but little to what is already known upon this subject.

The public mind here, particularly as connected with Congress is deeply excited upon this whole subject. I have never seen among members of the same party more crimination and recrimination than there is at present with the party now in power, and so soon to have the responsibility of the whole Government upon their shoulders.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst., says:

The Little Ben, bound from St. Louis for Cincinnati, was sunk on Saturday, about noon, in the Mississippi, at the foot of Sliding Island. Her machinery, furniture, &c., will be saved. She was insured for 5,000 dollars, and owned by Capt. Thacker and others. Her cargo is an entire loss. She had on board two packages of books, for Messrs. Kellogg & Co., of this city.—The remainder of her freight, consisting principally of wheat, was consigned to Cincinnati. No lives lost. The passengers saved all their baggage, and arrived here yesterday morning on the Reindeer.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Medical University of New York.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to express through your valuable sheet, our knowledge of a very important addition to the faculty of the Medical University of New York, one well calculated, not only to secure, but greatly to enhance the facilities already enjoyed at that unrivaled institution. It being now almost impossible for one demonstrator to do justice to the class, it being greatly increased the present session. An arrangement has been made whereby Dr. Wm. Darling has entered this establishment as demonstrator of Anatomy—the former demonstrator being also retained as an associate. This is more especially acceptable as this profound Anatomist, is happily endowed, with the power of imparting the knowledge of this difficult department, to others, with an ease, combined with a simplicity peculiar to himself. Anatomy thus unravelled, as it were stick by stick, to the eye of the students, the relative position of parts being thus exposed to full view, with an elegance and exactness denoting a masterly hand disrobed of its mysterious veil, it becomes plain to the student, invaluable to him as a practical surgeon in after life. The announcement of the entrance of this gentleman, it is almost needless to state, was received with deafening applause, proceeding from all quarters, expressive of the gratitude and approbation of a multitude of students towards a professorship who seemed determined that nothing shall be withheld that may promote the welfare and consult the interests of the inmates of this Monarch of Universities. P. G. I.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday.

RUMORS OF WAR.

By the Southern mails, received since our last, we have some startling rumors. It is to be hoped, however, that most of them will prove unfounded or exaggerated. The Washington Constitution, (Mr. Calhoun's paper,) says a report has reached Washington that Mexico has closed her ports against us. The other Washington papers have no such rumor.

The South Carolina Legislature is talking about the constitutionality of sending money to Texas, to aid them in resisting Mexico!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th contains advices from Vera Cruz, four days later. A correspondent of that paper, writing from Jalapa, under date of the 20th ult., says—"From all accounts, it would seem that the whole interior is up in arms against Santa Anna, with Gen. Paredes at the head of the revolutionary forces. The States of Jalisco, San Luis, Aguas Calientas, Guanajuato and Queretaro, have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffection in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have declared themselves in favor of the Government, but this is all humbug. A passenger just arrived from Vera Cruz, says that the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur.

Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico, with 6,000 men, and at the last accounts was near the city; but the desertions from his ranks had been immense. One regiment, numbering 800 men, had been reduced *to its officers and four privates* by this means. The cause of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many confidently look for his total overthrow."

The Picayune says a rumor prevailed in that city on the previous day, the 5th inst., that Mexico had declared war against the United States, but as she already has her hands full, we think Santa Anna will be inclined to postpone it to a more convenient season.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Editor:—For what purpose was Mr. Hoar sent by our State authorities to South Carolina?

This question may be best answered by instancing one case out of many, of the grievous wrong which that State has done to free colored citizens of this Commonwealth.

William ——, born in Salem, Mass., of respectable parents, and well instructed in their public schools with white children, with whom, on account of his good character, he was allowed to associate, at the age of twenty was shipped on board a vessel bound to the West Indies. On the return voyage the vessel was wrecked on the coast of South Carolina. William escaped a watery grave, and without clothes or friends was found on the land and there seized by color of law, and thrust into a loathesome jail with felons, until a humane master of a vessel offered him a passage to his native place. This is one case of the *extreme severity* with which the law is enforced against all men from free States whose skins bear any tinge of their African descent; and it matters not with the citizens of that *chivalrous* State whether they come voluntarily, or are cast there by the act of Him whose is the sea and the dry land.

PERU.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

TALCAHUANO, Sept. 13, 1844.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—General Vivanco, Director of Peru, was defeated in a battle with General Castilla, near Arequipa, about the 12th of last month, and having fled to Callao by the steamer, was not allowed to land, and was sent off in a schooner, with five or six of his principal officers, to Acapulco. Gen. Castilla was marching against Lima, and the squadron had declared in his favor. It is supposed that the provisional President, Elias, will come to an arrangement with him, and that tranquility will be restored.

The Canal.

The Canal Superintendent has been engaged for two or three days past in breaking the ice between this city and Holley, to let boats, with cargoes, frozen in, move to their various winter quarters. A boat with 2700 bushels of wheat for G. W. Burbank, which was frozen in some 50 miles west, arrived yesterday morning. Seven or eight more are expected to-day.—*Rochester Dem.*

RIOT AND MURDER.

The Wheeling Times of yesterday morning, Dec. 17, contains the following:

"We learn by an extra from the Georgetown Ohio Telegraph, of the 9th inst., that a serious and fatal riot took place in that vicinity on the 8th, in consequence of the owners of some negroes from Mason county, Ky., having come across the river to re-capture them. They were secreted by men named Miller and King. Miller was killed on the spot. King mortally wounded, a son of Col. Towers, the owner of some of the negroes, killed, and also one or two of the negroes were hung. The houses of Miller and King were burned and other damage done.

COMMERCIAL.

Iron Trade.

The Domestic Iron trade is generally quiet. In the Eastern markets nothing has been done of any importance. Our own market is pretty quiet, but has exhibited more activity for some weeks than any other of our home markets. Late advices from England represent the demand there as very active for Iron, and prices fully supported. We copy the following interesting letter from the Philadelphia Commercial List. It will be seen that the use of Iron in ship building is increasing with great rapidity. We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that more steam boats are not constructed of this material on our Western Rivers, and that Canal boats are not exclusively built with it. We notice that large numbers of Canal boats to be propelled by steam have been and are being built in the East, and bid fair to drive wooden boats and horse power out of use. The time is near when steam will be extensively, if not wholly used, on our own and the Ohio Canals, and those who introduce it in the west will reap a harvest. One steam canal ng would be sufficient for three or four boats.

The editor of the Commercial List endorses the letter as being from a well informed gentleman:

LONDON, Nov. 18th, 1844.

There are already notices given for application to Parliament at next sess on for 131 new companies which will require the enormous capital of £127,000,000 sterling.—The companies chartered at the last session were numerous and are now ordering their Iron, and there is every prospect of an immediate consumption for Railroad purposes particularly, as well as for general objects, the country being in a state of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity. There is a great demand springing up for Iron for Ship Building. One Ship Building house who always formerly used Timber are now inviting proposals for 3000 tons, another house wants 1000 tons, and the writer visited Litshbourn & Mairs' establishment a week ago, where he saw a Government Steam Frigate and six other large steamers all on the Stocks of this above yard. From January 1840 up to July 1844 this single house has delivered 131 Steamers built altogether of Iron; moreover they are about to commence building a 12 gun sailing Brig for the Admiralty, which they guarantee shall outsail any timber ship or vessel in the Navy.

The great build ng house of Napiers at Glasgow who built the royal mail steamers that ply to Halifax & Boston from Liverpool, have commenced using iron for the construction of steamers and sailing ships being convinced this material will supercede wood. In Liverpool they are using more Iron for Ship building than in any other part of the Kingdom.

At New Castle and Sunderland even the heavy Colliers are now being built of this light and graceful mater al.—We do not doubt that in five years time all the respectable vessels of every description will be built of this material as from its superior economy, conven ence and du rability, it is every way preferable to timber.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—Iron—There is no change in Iron. Sales of 170 tons Anthracite at $27@27½ ₱ ton 65 tons prime foundry "Codorus," at $33 ₱ ton, all 6 mo Sales in small parcels at $28@32. Blooms are inactive. No. 2, Boiler plates have declined to 5½c ₱ lb.

Pork trade.

Cincinnati, Dec. 14—Hogs—The weather becoming cool again on Saturday, the business of slaughtering and packing was resumed, and has since continued to progress with great activity. The number slaughtered up to Monday last was about 76,000, and it is probable that to the end of this week the number will not fall short of 95,000. Meantime wagon hogs are coming in much more freely than at this time last year, owing to the more favorable weather and state of the roads. Notwithstanding all this and contrary to the expectations of almost every one, prices have gone up, the leading rates of the week having been 2.75 to $3, and in one instance a small premium was paid upon the latter rate. The Baltimoreans have bought pretty freely and also the Pittsburghers. Considerable purchases have also been made for Virginia, but we do not know of a single purchase by the Bostonians, although several are here. Some lots of Hogs have been cut for the New York market, but none by N. York operators. The hogs this season are generally well fatted. Wagon hogs have sold at 2.50 to $3, mostly at 2.75 to 2.96.

The following table, embracing all the sales heard of, (although many lots, particularly small ones, have undoubtedly escaped our notice) will show the average weights and prices of the week:—

NUMBER.	EXTREME AVERAGE WTS.	PRICES.
260	165 lbs.	$2.62
46	185 "	$2.65
1500	180 "	$2.69, 2.70@2.75
300	160 to 170 "	$2.75
1460	190 to 200 "	2.75@2.80
586	130 to 140 "	$2.78
2239	200 "	2.80@2.93
500	160 to 170 "	$2.83
2217	178 to 230 "	$2.85
950	235 "	$2.88
1820	183 to 250 "	2.87@2.90
1293	200 to 240 "	$2.95
115	230 "	$2.97
3075	220 to 270 "	$3.00

Provisions—Sales new mess Pork at $8 thin do. 6.75 and Rump at 5.75 per bl. Green Shoulders 2@2½c, Hams 4@4½c and sides 3c. Sales No. 1 Lard, kegs at 5¼ to 5½c, in bls. 5c.

The Rising Sun (Ia.) Blade of 10th inst says: "A considerable business is now doing in Pork. Messrs. Jamieson and Stirrat are offerring to purchase all that may come in. Prices range from $2.25@2.60."

The last Springfield (Ill.) Journal says: "There will be but few Hogs slaughtered at this place, compared with the number slaughtered last year. The cause is they are not to be had."

The Lafayette (Ia.) Journal of the 4th inst. says: "The slaughtering and cutting business is going on briskly.—Prices paid for Hogs as follows:

For lots averaging from 160@180 lbs.	$2.00
" " 180@200 "	2.25
" " 200 and over,	2.50

For heavy Hogs, from 2.62½@2.75.

The Chillicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst. says:—"The price of Pork is improving in this city—2.62½ per 100 lbs. for heavy pork has been paid during the past week.—We have heard of $2.75 being offered for one prime lot!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER, 1844.
JOHN SHEA···JOHN W. BLAIR···JOHN FREEMAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1844.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ····· 3@3½
Pearls ····· 4@4½
Scorchings ····· 3@3½
Saleratus ····· 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ····· —@7,00
Common ····· —@6,00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ····· —@12 00
Mann's ····· 13,00@14 00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ····· 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ····· 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ····· — @ 9
Common ····· — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,25 @2,50
Small size ····· — @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ····· 25 @26
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ····· 50,00@60,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1,00@1.50
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4,00
Black Oak ····· —@3,00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ····· — @ 4½
From wagon ····· — @ 5
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 6 @ 7½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ····· @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ····· @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ····· 20 @—
Cincinnati do ····· @22
Sperm, best brands — @38
Do inferior ····· @33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ····· @15
" 11 to 13 ····· @16
" 14 ····· @17
Increasing 1@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ····· @ 8
" 600 ····· @ 7
" 700 ····· @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ····· @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ····· @23
Carpet Chain ····· @20
Cotton Twine ····· @25
Candle Wick ····· @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ····· @12½
St. Domingo ····· 6 @ 6¾
Laguayra ····· 7¼ @ 7¾
Rio ····· 7 @ 7¾
Havana ····· @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ····· 29 @30
Sheathing ····· 29 @30
Bolt ····· @35
Old ····· 6 @7
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ····· @10
White Rope ····· @10
Tarred ····· @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· @ 9
" " com'n — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ····· —@2.50
Long ····· —@1,75
Common ····· —@1,25
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ····· —@3,00
20@30 do do ····· 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Sewer'd garrage do ····· @3½
Light machinery do ····· @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ····· @3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· @3
over 10 in ····· @4
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ····· @3
Hollow-ware assorted ····· @3½
Dog Irons ····· @3½
Sad Irons ····· @6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· @6
Wagon boxes ····· @3½
Dearborn ₱ set ····· @6¾
Counter weights ····· @6¾
Tea kettles, doz. — @ 9,00
Waffle Irons ····· @12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2,50
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ····· 7¼@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ····· 8 @ 8½
Pittsburgh ····· @ 7½
37 Light ····· @ 6¾
3-4 Light ····· 5¼@ 6
Waltham fine ····· @ 9¼
33 Bleached ····· 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
Saco ····· @11
Rochester ····· @14
4-4 West Branch, Somers't, &c ····· 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9¼@10
Bleached do ····· 10¼@11
Prints—
Common ····· 6 @ 9¼
Good style Madder colors ····· 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 11¼@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· @ 4
Aasafœtida ····· 25 @ 2
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· @11
Borax, refined ····· 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2.25
Do Copavia ····· 35 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined 70 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ····· 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ····· 21 @22
Copperas ····· 2 @ 2¼
Glue ····· @12
Gamlic ····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· 31 @37
" Copal ····· 38 @50
" Tragacinth ····· 31 @37½
" Shellac ····· 16 @18
" Mastic ····· 1.20@1,25
Ipecac ····· 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ····· 80 @ 88
Litharge ····· 5½@ 6¼
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· 19 @22
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 31 @37
Manna, Flake ····· 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ····· 20 @22
Madder, Common ····· 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4½@ 5
" Castor ····· 88@1.00
" Cassia ····· 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ····· 2,75@3.00
" Lemon ····· 2.25@3.00
" Peppermint ····· 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ····· 3.00@3.50
Quinne ····· 3.00@3,25
Rhubarb, root ····· 68 @75
Sal Aminon ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 5 @ 6
Senna ····· 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb
Camwood ····· 5½@ 7
Fustic ····· 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ····· 18 @25
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· — @25
Soft ····· 19 @20
Hard ····· @11
Currants, Zante ····· @12½
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· 16 @18
Malaga ····· @12
Raisins, Muscat ····· @—
Bunch ····· 3,25@3,37
Bloom ····· @—
Cranberries, bush — @2,00
Lemons Sicily, bx — @5,50
Oranges do ····· @@—
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37
Apples dry, ····· 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl. 87@1.25
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ····· —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ····· @—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'r Tallow, &c ····· —@—
Feathers ····· @—
Fur & Peltries ····· @—
Wool ····· @—
Rags ····· @—
Ashes ····· @—
Oil of all kinds ····· @—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy - @—
To Cleveland, " - @—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· @—
" Louisville ····· @—
" St. Louis ····· @—
Flour—₱ bbl,
Extra brands ····· 3,81@3,87
Superfine ····· 3,62@3.75
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls @1,50
Buckwheat, ····· 1.25@1,37
" hf. bbls 1,44@1,50
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ····· @ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 — @13,50
No 1 hlf-bls ····· @ 7,00
No 2 ····· —@11,50
No 2 hlf-bls ····· @ 6,00
No 3 ····· @ 5,50
No 1 kitts ····· @—
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5,50@ 6.25
No 2 ····· 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ····· @17,00
No 2 ····· @—
Shad ····· @ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ····· @ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ····· @9,00
Pint, do ····· @7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· @9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ····· @9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3,70@3.75
12x18 ····· 8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ····· 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs ····· —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7,00
FFFG do ····· —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rock powder ····· 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ····· 65 @75
Rye ····· 40 @45
Oats ····· 16 @17
Corn ····· 25 @26
Barley ····· — @75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ····· 13 @14
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ····· —@25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ····· 6,50@ 7,00
Clover ····· —@—
Straw, 100 bills. — @—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ····· 9 @12
Spanish ····· 15½@17½
Do salted ····· 9 @12
Do kips ₱ skin ····· 1.25@1,62
Green ····· —@ 3½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ····· @—
Manilla ····· @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ····· 10 @12
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ····· 1.62@1,75
Spanish ····· 1,20@1,30
Manilla ····· 1.00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· 4 @4½
Bar ····· 4½@4¾
Common sizes Pipe 6 @6½
Sheet ····· @6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ····· 20 @22
New York ····· 15½@18
Damaged ····· 14½@16
Slaughter ····· 20 @24
Skirting ····· 23 @25
Harness, black ····· 20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ····· 30,00@36,00
Russet do ····· 30,00@42,00
Upper, finished 25,00@38,00
Kips finished ····· 21,00@35,00
Calf skin do ····· 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather ····· 18,00@—
N. England Seating,
No 1 ₱ dozen ····· 15,00@—
2 do ····· 35,00@—
3 do ····· 25,00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2 @—
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @30,00
" Forge ····· 29,00@30,00
Tennessee.
Fennessee ····· @
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· —@—
" Shoulders ····· —@—
" Sides ····· —@—
Hoground, city cure — @—
" country cure — @—
Lard, No 1, in kegs 5½@5¾
" " 2, in kegs —@5½
" " 1, in bbls —@5½
Butter " 1, in kegs 6 @7
" " 1, in roll 9 @10
Cheese, W. Reserve 4 @4½
" Goshen — @—
" Pine Apple 6½@7
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ····· @3,50
Do Butter ····· @4,50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ····· @37½
Neshannocks ····· @20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixd ····· 2½@3
Do good white ····· 3½@4
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ····· 4½@4¾
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ····· 3,50 @3,72
Timothy ····· — @1,25
Flaxseed ····· —@1,00
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ····· —@35
Cassia, in Mats ····· @22
Ginger ····· @10
Nutmegs ····· @1,25
Pepper ····· 11 @11½
Allspice ····· @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ····· @12½
Seneca ····· @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ····· @5
Cincinnati yellow ····· 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ····· @5
Pittsburgh brown ····· 4½@ 5
Cincinnati brown ····· @4½
Chillicothe brown ····· @4½
Castile ····· @—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· @5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· @6½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· @12½
" Eagle ····· @10½
" Hoop L ····· @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· @16
Shear s ingle ····· @—
" double ····· @—
" spring ····· @—
German steel ····· @10
English blister ····· @12½
American blister ····· @ 5½
Spring ····· 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Borden's x 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ····· 2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1,50@1,75
" N O ····· 87@1,00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ····· 1,40@1,50
Sugar—₱ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ····· 5¾ @ 6¼
" fair, hhd ····· 5½ @ 6¼
Havana, white lb ····· @11
Brazil, " lb ····· @10
Loaf, No 1 lb ····· @14
" 2 lb ····· @13½
" 3 lb ····· @12½
Pulverize, Philad ····· @14
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· — @1,12½
1 in store ····· 1,18 @1,20
2 afloat ····· —@1 00
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2,00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ····· @10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ····· @ 9
Plug in kegs ····· @ 6½
Plug in boxes ····· @14
6 twist ····· 4½@ 5
Cavendish ····· @ 4
12s Lump in box 13 @14
8s " " @14
16s " " @14
Scotch snuff ····· @14
Rappee ····· @14
Cut & Dry, ₱ lb pap — @25
Teas—₱ lb.
Imperial ····· 50 @75
Gunpowder ····· 45 @70
Young Hyson ····· 30 @70
Pouchong ····· 50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box
X ····· —@ 9,75
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered ····· 5½@6
Rough ····· 4 @4½
Soap Grease ····· 3½@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ····· @—
Wines—₱ gallon.
I. P Madira ····· 2,00@3,00
I. P Teneriffe ····· 1,00@1,50
Lisbon ····· 75@1,50
Dry Malaga ····· 65@ 70
Sweet ····· 62@ 65
Marseilles ····· 70@ 75
Port ····· 1,00@2 00
Catabria ····· 65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· 4 @4½
Bar ····· 4½@4¾
Common sizes Pipe 6 @6½
Sheet ····· @6
Sole, Baltimore ····· 20 @22
New York ····· 15½@18
Damaged ····· 14½@16
Slaughter ····· 20 @24
Skirting ····· 23 @25
Harness, black ····· 20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ····· 30,00@36,00
Russet do ····· 30,00@42,00
Upper, finished 25,00@38,00
Kips finished ····· 21,00@35,00
Calf skin do ····· 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather ····· 18,00@—
N. England Seating,
No 1 ₱ dozen ····· 15,00@—
2 do ····· 35,00@—
3 do ····· 25,00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2 @—
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @30,00
" Forge ····· 29,00@30,00
Tennessee.
Fennessee ····· @
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· —@—
" Shoulders ····· —@

PLOUGHS.—The attention of Farmers and Dealers is called to the advertisement of Mr. Philip R Kincaid in another column. His ploughs have gained a very deserved celebrity for their model, and as for good workmanship and durability are equal to any mode in this city.

The United Whig Party.

It is evident that the Locofoco leaders never dreaded the Whig party so much as at present, and it is certain they never had so much reason to fear it. It is becoming quite evident to all that the Whig party, notwithstanding its losses through the Liberty party, is now the strongest party in the nation, and that it only lost the late election through fraud. It is also composed of the mass of the intelligentand active business men of the nation, and it was never more united, harmonious and active. Success, therefore, must crown its persevering zealous effort.

But to promote success we must labor for it.—Our organization must be kept up, light must be spread, and honorable warfare constantly waged against Locofocoism. For instance, in this county, we should preserve our organization unimpaired, and resolve to elect our own men to each and every office in the gift of the people. We should make no compromises with Locofocoism in any shape or form. Such compromises, under the guise of citizen's candidates, have done us great injury. Every Whig who loves his party, and desires to resent the great injustice done to Henry Clay, should resolve never to fail his party in any election, even for the lowest office, but promote confidence and secure success, by *always voting*, and by *always voting for his own ticket*. No one can doubt of victory under such auspices.

HON. MR. HOAR.

This gentleman attracts a great deal of attention at present, owing to his treatment by the Government of South Carolina. It is said that the presence of his daughter only saved his gray hairs from martyrdom in the cause of liberty and justice, as the mob were preparing to put him to death. "Oliver Oldschool," writing from Washington, under date of Dec. 10, says:

I had the pleasure to-day of seeing and conversing with the Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. This gentleman, you are aware, was lately sent by that state to Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of acting as agent of that state in protecting the rights of her colored citizens who should go to South Carolina, and with the view of testing, by an appeal to the Federal Court, the constitutionality of the law of the latter state, under which she seizes and imprisons every colored seaman that is brought within her limits, until the vessel in which he came is ready to depart, charging the captain thereof with the expenses of such seizure and imprisonment. As Massachusetts was unable to get a lawyer in South Carolina to sue out a writ of habeas corpus for any seamen thus seized and imprisoned, and try the constitutionality of the state law authorising this, she sent Mr. Hoar to Charleston merely to bring a suit to bring up the question before the Supreme Court of the United States. Was there any wrong in this? But it seems that the sovereign people of that state had no notion that the validity of their laws should be tested!.

The Legislature, as you may have seen, passed resolutions requiring the Governor to expel Mr. Hoar from the state, and that it was insulting to the state to question the constitutionality of one of her laws!!! What a mighty big man Tom Thumb is! Well; the Governor sent his messenger to order Mr. Hoar out of the state; but before he arrived, Messieurs, the mob, had given similar orders, with significant hints that if not obeyed forthwith they would be executed in a very summary manner.—Several gentlemen urged Mr. H to leave the state immediately, assuring him that they could not answer for his safety if he did not, and upon his consenting to do so, accompanied him as protectors on board the boat.

We have come to a pretty pass, truly, when a single State can play "such fantastic tricks" as this, unrebuked! What, are the lives of American citizens to be threatened, and they expelled from a State for daring to question the constitutionality of one of her laws? and for proposing to try the question before the Supreme Court of the United States?

It was stated to-day that had not Mr. Hoar had a daughter with him, he would surely have been hung by Judge Lynch! Mr. H. is probably sixty-six or eight years of age; remarkably bland in his manners, and mild spoken, with a head as white as snow: and this is the man who would have been hung had not his daughter been with him! I cannot bring myself to believe he stood in danger of any such fate, even though assured of the fact by one who knows, and who has certainly no interest in misrepresenting the State of which he is a native and citizen.

Boston Municipal Election.

The annual election for the choice of Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c., was held in Boston on Monday. The Whigs, Natives, Locos and Abolitionists had each their candidates. The result of the vote for Mayor was as follows:

Quincy, (Whig....4434 Thaxter, (Loco)....2,173
Davis, (Native)....3 911 Scattering, (Ab).....206

A majority of all the votes being necessary to a choice, there was no election. The aggregate vote was not as great as that east at the Presidential election by 2,762, and Quincy lacks 914 of being chosen.

Of the eight Aldermen to be elected to fill the next Board, only three are chosen—all Whigs.

The Whigs elected 26 members of the Common Council, the Locos 2, and there are 16 vacancies. One Ward not heard from.

JUDGE KING.—This gentleman, as our readers recollect, has been nominated to the Senate to fill the late Judge Baldwin's place on the Supreme Bench. We see it generally surmised he will be elected. The Whig papers in Philadelphia, where he resides, speak well of him.

Antimasonic and Whig Ward Meetings.

We find it impossible to insert, in full, the proceedings of the meetings held on Saturday night, and give below a list of the Delegares appointed, and the nominations made.

FIRST WARD.

The following *Delegates* to the Convention to nominate a Mayor were appointed.—Joseph Long, Samuel Roseburgh, John B. Bell, S. R. Johnston and John Caldwell. Delegates empowered to fill vacancies in their body and not instructed.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates.—S Fahnestock, C B M Smith, George Singer, J M'Kee and D M'Clelland. Unanimously instructed to vote for Wm J Howard for Mayor, and E F Pratt for Overseer of the Poor. *Select Council*, Josiah King. *Common Council*, J W Baxter, Thompson Douglass, Geo Singer, J B Murray, H Wilkinson. *School Directors*, J A Bartram, Misses Tindle, A M Bryan and P A Madeira. *Judge*, Col Jno Ross. *Inspector*, S Fahnestock. *Assessor*, Wm Whittaker. *Constable*, B Hancock

A resolution was then passed that no person should be nominated for Aldermen unless they agreed to abide the decision of the meeting.

Alderman:—Thomas Steele, and J K Henderson.

A resolution was then adopted by the meeting pledging themselves to support the ticket. The nominations for the Select and Common Councils and for School Dire tors were made unanimously.

THIRD WARD.

Delegates.—Gabriel Adams, David Sims, C. L. Magee, Joseph W Lewis, James Montooth. *Alderman.*—John McFaden, Andrew McMasters. *School Directors.*—John McQuwan, Gabriel Adams. *Judge.*—John Shipton. *Inspector.*—Wm L Adams. *Assessor.*—Thomas Fairman. *Constable.*—Haggarty. Meeting then adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening next, to nominate Councilmen.

FOURTH WARD.

Delegates.—Morgan Robertson, James Hutchinson, Richard Hays, Geo McHenry, C Yeager.—*Aldermen.*—Leonard S Johns and Charles B Israel. *Judges*—Wm McCandless. *Inspector.*—C S Eyster. *Assessor.*—John Vandivender. *School Directors.*—C Yeager, A G Rinehart, James Dunlop and Luke Loomis. *Select Council.*—John Graham. *Common Council.*—Morgan Robertson, Joseph Pennock. R C Stockton, John Small, Henry Sterling. *Constable.*—John Hughes.

FIFTH WAKD.

Delegates.—H M Robb, Henry Fess, Daniel Taylor, Geo Hamilton, J Fullerton. *Alderman.*—E W Cook, Nelson Blakeny. *School Directors.*—J H Ralston, J Wilkinson. *Judge.*—Daniel Taylor. *Inspector.*—J R Hamilton. *Assessor.*—James Dalzell. *Constable.*—Daniel Anderson. Adjourned to Saturday evening to nominate Councilmen.

☞Mr Wm. RHINEHART, was nominated for Mayor by the Natives on Saturday evening.

DROWNED.—A deck hand was lost off the Aliquippi on Friday night last near Beaver. We understand he was brother to the Mate, and was sleeping before the furnace when he was called to go ashore in the yawl. Awaking suddenly,he walked overboard, and it is supposed was struck by the wheel. The yawl was found to have been lost, and no assistance could be rendered to him, though everything was done that could be. We did not learn his name.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1841.

In *Senate*, Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, offered a series of resolutions calling for information in relation to the debt of Texas. These resolutions lay over for one day. After some private business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the *House*, Mr. Dodge, the Delegate from Iowa, presented to the House the Constitution adopted by the People of Iowa, and moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. This, after debate was agreed to, and five thousand copies of the constitution ordered to be printed.

The House renewed the reception of Petitions where it left off at the adjournment on Tuesday.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a memorial praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. G., moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Black, of Ga., rose and with some feeling denounced the petition as a disgrace to the House of Representatives and the country.

The Speaker decided that the motion to refer, having given rise to debate, must lie over.

The petition therefore was laid over. Mr. Giddings presented several similar memorials, which took the same course.

Committees were then called upon for Report CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, said he was instructed to present the following JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, which was read and referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Resolved, &c. That annexation and union between the United States and the Republic of Texas take effect as settled the twelfth day of April last, in the following words, viz:

[Here follows a copy of the rejected treaty of annexation]

Resolved, And the said articles are hereby declared to be the fundamental law of the union between the said United States and Texas, so soon as the supreme authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as he shall be officially notified of such an agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Resolved, further by the authority aforesaid, That it is understood and intended that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately or at a fixed period after the exchange of said compact, shall be done immediately or in a like period after the supreme authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to these resolutions.

After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1844.

The Speaker laid before the House several communicati ns from the Executive department. Mr. Duncan's one-day election bill was then taken up and discussed through the day, when the House adjourned to Monday.

MEXICO.

Mexico.—The revenue cutter *Woodbury* arrived at Galveston on the 27th November, having on board Duff Green, as bearer of despatches from Mr Shannon to the United States Charge d'Affairs in Texas, and Benjamin E. Green, Secretary of the Legation in Mexico, as bearer of despatches to our Government.—The latter reached New Orleans on the 3d instant on his way to Washington.

This arrival, conveyed to Galveston the same news from Mexico that was received here a few days ago, with the additional intelligence that Mr. Shannon had suspended all official intercourse with the Mexican authorities until he could receive instructions from his own Government. It is also stated, in a summary of the news prepared by Mr. Green for the Galveston papers, that the letters of Mr Rejon to Mr. Shannon had received the unanimous approval of the Mexican Congress.

LATER.

From the New Orleans Courier, Dec. 4.

The schooner Water Witch, Captain Dupeyres, arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 21st ult. Capt D. reported that a rumor prevailed that 30,000 men were marching against Santa Anna, who intended to seek refuge in Vera Cruz—and the people of that place would hinder him from coming there.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant referring to this arrival, says—

The reports which had before reached us of the extent of the disaffection in Mexico, are fully confirmed. The Assemblies of the Departments of Aguas Calientes, Quareatro. San Louis Potosi and Zacatecas, are said to have declared themselves as fully and boldly against the Government as that of Jalisco.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Truth is ever beautiful. She may appear, in her first advent, unseemly to the eyes of men, and they may spurn her from them with disgustful averson, when they should cherish her nearest the heart, but she is beautiful yet.—They may sport at the tattered garments in which she comes vested; resist her timid advances; sneer at the modest importunity of her appeals; reject her divinity, and all—they may suffer her, like a forlorn mendicant, to be neglected and unpitied, at the threshold of their heart's home, and they the while feast to very pampering, from the exuberance of their credulity, the host of rich clad errors they entertain within their bosoms; but she is beautiful nevertheless—beautiful in her utter destitution—beautiful in her loneliness, and still destined for an ultimate and triumphant attainment of immortality. Oh, if Truth, when she deigned to leave her heaven, were to appear before men, vested in the purple of courtly affluence, rather than in the rags of poverty—if she were nursed in a palace, rather than cradled in a manger, how Skepticism would yield at her approach, and Unbelief, dismantling the harness of triple steel it wears, humbly and submissively bend before her feet!

It is the "pomp and circumstance" attendant upon Truth that captivates the mass. Her own features may be veiled, and if veiled, all the better, so the tinselled ornaments that have been thrown around her to court the public favor are fully and freely revealed. The essence is lost in the artifices that surround it, and men, forgetful at last of its very existence, bestow their reverence upon the external display—the vacant, senseless workmanship of their own hands.

In Mesmerism, as in other revelations of its existence, this divinity is presented only in a plightless, homely condition. Its disciples and advocates are men, generally speaking, of humble rank in society, and of but moderate literary and scientific attainments. Persons better qualified from vigor and refinement of intellect in its higher cultivated state, fearing, probably, a compromise of dignity from acquiescence in the thing, have not, in this our latitude at least, yielded their aid or patronage to the cause, although they may be convinced of the fairness and justice of its claims: and consequently the liege-possessors of a doubtful fund of acquirement—literary under-strappers—"give the nod and I'm your man" sort of fellows in society, who follow in their train, must, as a matter of course, conceive it inconsistent with their importance, too, to acquiesce in its favor.

"Until the old frog croaks, be mute be young."

But the truth of the science is not nullified or impaired by this suspension of the learned verdict. Its progress may be retarded indeed, its growth towards ripeness of perfection obstructed, but the native energy of its own existence will ultimately, and with tremendous effect, overcome every opposition that human effort the most ingenious can build up against it.

Recent attempts have been made, after various methods, to whip up new opposition against the science. Every new champion armed for the castigation according to the manner peculiar to his calling. Doctors snatch up their pharmacopœias in one hand, their dispensatories in the other, and vow implacable hostility to any medicinal agent, not marked and set down therein, or authorized thereby—the books say nothing about Mesmer, therefore he is a humbug—away with him—away with him. Ministers, while discharging the duties of their office, will step aside from the consideration of sacred truths, and dwell with zealous warmth upon this new form of heresy—this "imp of darkness dressed in livery of heaven,"—condemn the course of men

"Older in practice, abler than themselves,"

and brand them with something akin to impiety, because they are not equally hard of heart, and obdurate in faith with themselves.

Others, again, exuberant of *golden* talents, no doubt, but sorely pressed for those of a more ordinary kind which are the, the special gift of nature, would buy up evidence at the expense of honor and of honesty, and all that they may give a stronger accent than the rest, as they join in the popular hurrah of humbug, humbug.

Some few have taken to the pen and published grave extracts gathered from journals *not* of the first order, just capped and shod with scanty comments of their own, or printed lengthened phrases, writ, no doubt, to give the *vesto perpetua*" to a pun, that otherwise might have ingloriously rotted without an epitaph.

But let us note such deductions gleaned from these witnesses as will best bear the test of examination.

The first argument based upon the testimony is that of *collusion* between the parties concerned. Convincing—very.

A Magnetizer, Prof. de B., for instance, notifies the enlightened citizens of Pittsburg, that upon such a night, and in such a place, he will deliver a lecture, and perform certain striking experiments, explanatory, and in confirmation of the truth of Magnetism, inviting their attendance upon the occasion. Before the time specified for exhibition arrives, he calls up before him in a private room, his *corps dramatique*, say Burnet, and the boatman Walker, for rehearsal.

"Mr. Burnet," says the Prof. "be seated in that chair. So—that will answer. Keep your eyes fixed upon mine for the space of one minute and a half, while I make a few passes to give it a professional semblance—thus. Then drop off into a sound sleep. There—very good—very good. Now, I touch you here, and you must go through with your pugilistic exercises. Very fine. Now here, and you must laugh; now here, and you must exhibit symptoms of drunkeness; now here, and you must rehearse the "Maniac," or fall into an epileptic fit—it don't make much difference which. So. Ah, that is excellent. *Ires bon tres bon, mon brave ami!* Now, that will do." "You, Monsieur Boatman," continues the Prof., "take your place in the corner, do so, and so, according to the instructions already imparted. So *Oui, oui, excellentissime*—that will answer. Now we're ready for the grand humbug. Let's be off to the hall."

And this farce is to be acted, effectually and successfully, before an intelligent assembly, and that too with so close a resemblance to reality, as to defy the strictest scrutiny—the most searching investigation of even those who come prepared, and doubly armed to doubt, to detect the cheat! Fy, fy upon such a charge They who urge it know full well they are deceiving their own belief with such a shallow device, and yet would wilfully lead others, blindly, into their error. Experiments, they know, were performed which would defy the utmost effort of unaffected or unassisted physical strength. No conspiracy, no collusion, no species of artful trickery, though planned and concocted by the united skill of all the practisers of legerdemain or the "black art" that ever lived, with the father of the craft at their head, could possibly accomplish what, without the aid of some new assistant agent, is beyond the capacity of mere human energy to achieve. And yet is held forth as a complete key to the mysteries of Mesmerism.

But the experiments of Prof. De B were not confined to these individuals; and would they repeat the same opprobrious charge against others of acknowledged excellence of reputation, who bear testimony to the truth? Oh, no, not by any means.

"I answer to this," says the assailant of Fair Play in the Chronicle, acting in this particular instance as the oracle of a certain class of disputants, "as one of the public, who are not to be expected to be acquainted with all that passes in the Professor's closet, I attended these lectures on Magnetism. I was to be convinced, if convinced at all, not by hearing, or the mention of names, but by the philosophic reasoning of the lecturer, and the evidence of my own senses. I was disappointed."

You don't say so! Really it is astonishing! How badly it would have made the Prof. feel, had he been here to read the Chronicle of his failure! He, certainly, should have called a special meeting—brought forward the 'names,' and had them magnetized to satisfy the doubts of this class of skeptics in general, and this representative of them in particular! The battle of Waterloo will have to be fought over again before such men can be convinced that there ever was a battle at Waterloo. The fifty six that signed the declaration of American Independence must gather again from their graves in council, take up their pens and write their names beneath the instrument that sealed our liberties, and that too in the presence of H. B., before he can be convinced that the whole writing is not a forgery, and our independence a mere humbug. History is at best a fiction, and Christianity not much better: and as to there being Hottentots and Crocodiles on the other side of our globe it is all moonshine!

It is not a very light matter to do away with the testimony of credential witnesses in matters of fact that are occurring in the world around us; else many of us may step out of it with a very meagre increase of information over and above what was ours when we crept into it.

The second, and last affirmative argument refers the success of Magnetism to the influence of imagination.

Well, *account* for the phenomenon as you please. This, at all events, if it is not an evasion, is a free and full admission of the principle for which we are contending. There *is* something in it, then, and the only point of difference between us, is the source to which the facts in the case are to be attributed. This is not the subject of dispute just now. It may be Imagination, or it may be Magnetism, just as you please; yet it would seem to require the same amount of credulity, if not more, to refer such consequences, hitherto unparalleled in the developments of the former to that source, than to admit the pretensions of a new agent, and attribute them to the efficacy of the latter. Imagination is thus thrown into the frightful attitude, and clothed in all the terrors of that very same idea you fear, contemn, despise and deny in another shape. It is investing in her, already vague and visionary enough, a new chimera, compared with which the wildest fantasies she ever hatched in all her dreams are tame. And yet credulity that swallows this with easy satisfaction will choke at that! This will never do. You rush on Scylla to avoid Charybdis. You jump into the fire to escape the water. You cut your throat to save from hanging.

Mesmerism, granting the validity of its claims, it would seem according to the teaching of those who disclaim its authenticity, clashes fearfully with the revelation of sacred truth.

When men are bent upon the defeat of any particular object, it is to be expected that they will bring to bear upon it, all the artillery they can possibly command. This is right, so long as they confine their use of means within a reasonable limit, and not transgress the equitable and ordinary laws of warfare. But to lug into a skirmish an instrument so foreign to all just usage, and attempt to turn the tide of battle upon its issue, is, to say the least of it, very unfair. They that take the sword, however, may perish by the sword.

"What, says the correspondent of the Age, by way of analogy, in allusion to the inexplicable truths of this new science; "what so mysterious as our own existence—the union of body and soul?—"

"The answer is ready and simple," replies her adversary. "The one set of mysteries we can trace to God—the other to Prof de B.—a mortal like ourselves" Not very *ready*, but *simple* enough in all conscience.

The "power" of Prof. de B is not self-created, nor is it yet peculiar to Prof de B. It is a power that belongs to every human being, constituting part and parcel of his own physical constitution, and is derived as immediately from Heaven as any other attribute in our possession Prof de B may exert or control the power by the use of proper means which are given him in common with all men—but merely as an *agent*—not as *author* or *creator*. Franklin invented an instrument to entrap the lightning, but the lightning comes from heaven nevertheless.

Every new natural discovery has a bearing, of course, upon Revelation; and we find in the history of Improvement, that men may bend and contort the facts attending each, so as to fit them aptly to the creed they profess, or mould them into such a shape as to bear heavily upon some conceived error which they find prevailing and would wish to crush and destroy.

To our mind, away from Sacred Authority, there is not a stronger evidence of the Immortality of the Soul than is furnished in the details of Animal Magnetism Spiritual Existence under this, unfolds itself in a new and *spirit-like* form, —independent of the matter to which it is so intimately wedded here. The door of the sepulchre in which it is entomed, is thrown open, and we are permitted to steal a glance of the brightness and perfection of a *life*, shut out itself from observation, but which even in the dimly reflected lustre of its glory as revealed to sense, is of such radient—such transcendent beauty as to dazzle and bewilder the eye of the beholder. And when animal life is suspended—the avenues of sensation closed, and the whole physical frame *dead*, so far as the animate thought within is concerned, the essence itself is brilliant, active, energetic as ever. It is an awful truth that "we are fearfully and wonderfully" made! N

EAST INDIA COTTON.—It appears by the latest advices from Liverpool that, notwithstanding the large amount of cotton sent from India to China, the importations into Great Britain during the past year from that quarter have been larger than ever before. It also appears that East India cotton has been so much improved in quality that it now competes even with Mobile and New Orleans cotton; the best of the former selling as high as 3¾d per pound, while the lowest of Mobile brought 3¾, and New Orleans 3d Besides this, while the imports of East India cotton have *increased* during the year to the amount of 62,757 bales, those of American cotton have *decreased* to the amount of 272,983. Decrease of American cotton twenty per cent. Increase of East India forty-three per cent.—*Boston Atlas.*

MY MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

From a new work entitled "Musings."

"I muse, dear mother, on thy sacred memory! Not many years ago, I lay a helpless babe, beneath thy gentle care. Unconscious of each danger—scarce aware of oft repeated wants, I reposed on thee—a poor dependant on thyself! 'Twas love—a mother's love—which prompted thee to watch thy infant; and when that watching I contemplate, I cannot but admire His mercy who appointed *thee* my mother! But for his compassion—unmerited, indeed—I might have been the offspring of a brute in human form, or subjected to a thousand ills, from which poor nature shrinks.

"I muse with gratitude to Him, the Author of my being, whilst yet I trace thy gentle hand in leading me, a giddy child. I see thy watchful eye; I muse upon the deep solicitude which thou didst manifest on my behalf. Approaching boyhood—beginning now to show the seeds of disobedience—I see thee take my hand, admonish, and again behold thee bow the knee, a suppliant for thy boy!

"And now, a youth, I take my leave of home—the scenes of early years. I stand and listen yet again to thy fond admonitions; yes, upon the eve of my departure, I hear thee say, as though it were but yesterday—"We are clear of your blood." And again I wave adieu as I see thee stand, with a tearful eye, smong the little group assembled on the shore whereon we parted.

"Mother! thy prayers were heard! A gracious eye watched o'er me; and though that parting scene was dark, and unnumbered evils seemed as though they would prevail, yet how wisely did our bounteous Benefactor order all! Twenty years have rolled away since then, my mother, yet has mercy—boundless mercy—attended every step. Though vicisitude has marked my course, and trial and exercise have been my portion, yet compassions, infinite in number and degree, have ever been reserved for times of danger and necessity.

"And now, my mother, I would turn to contemplate thyself! But a brief period, and thou was here a dweller in a house of clay! I see its outward form. This picture brings thee to my recollection. Each feature is thine own, my mother!—yes, it is thine own familiar face; it, too, bears marks of anxious "musings." But, my mother, all has ended well with thee. Thou didst dread "the cloud," I know. It approached with threatening. But see its issue. Did not Jehovah graciously fulfil his word, notwithstanding thy timidity? Who attended thee in early life? Who marked thy future course, and guided every step? Did not He, the Lord? And now arrived to hoary hairs—weak nature drooping—to whom canst thou be looking but to Him? Cheer up, my-mother—all is well. Jehovah will be faithful, though thou fearest. He'll crown thee yet with joy.

"Ah! now the *mind* gives way; reason resigns her post; yet 'tis well, my mother! Mercy—rich mercy—mingles with the dispensation. It has brought us to resign thee at His bidding who has need of thee. One interval of reason—yes, He gives it—and thine heart—thine eye—are manifestly upward: thanks to His name! We feared it not, yet 'tis pleasing in remembrance. Thy parting words—that outstretched hand—one long yet brief adieu!—is grateful, and we part to meet again!"

HOW TO RAISE GOOD APPLES.—No branch of rural economy is more neglected than the cultivation of good fruit, and none will pay the farmer a higher profit for the labor bestowed. We shall rejoice if the remarks from Mr. R. L. Pell of Ulster county, N. Y. who recently recived a gold medal from the American Institute, for the best fruit farm, shall aid any of our country friends to improve their orchards.

COMMERCIAL.

A Commercial Year.

The time has come when this matter must be settled.—Through the year past we have been working along endeavoring to establish a solid basis for the year to come, and though our efforts have not been attended with that success we aimed at, we have, nevertheless, abundant encouragement to persevere, and a good prospect of making a much better Commercial paper than has ever yet been published in this city.

The period at which a Commercial year should commence, it appears to us, should be Dec. 1st. About that time the new crops of Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cloverseed, and Pork, Lard, &c., begin to come forward, and at the same time a new year of business commences on all the public works of the State. As it is one part of our design to show the movement of trade on the canal, it will be necessary to commence at that period. This is not our opinion so much as that of all the merchants with whom we have conferred upon the subject, and to their judgment we, of course, submit. We shall, accordingly commence *de novo* by arranging our table of Imports by River so as to include the receipts since that date. We have stated in a previous paper that the Reporter employed in the first portion of the year was very careless, and we know, certainly, that an immense amount of Produce came into the city, of which we have no account. The omissions, as soon as ascertained, were rectified by taking the matter into our own hands, but there is now no means of remedying them.

In addition to reporting the Imports, we hope to be able to give the Exports by the Monongahela Improvement and the quantity of Coal shipped to ports below. We have various other improvements in view in this Department of our paper, which will be made as rapidly as our resources will allow.

Imports and exports of specie into New York:

Total import from Jan. 1st to Dec. 1st—11 months	$1,072,654
Total export from Jan. 1st to Dec. 1st—11 months	5,632,102
Excess of export over import	$1,559,448
The value of "domestic produce" exported from New Orleans in the month of October, was	$1,756,753
For same month in 1843	1,656,524
Showing an excess in the value of exports for October, 1844	100,229
The receipts of cash at the Custom House for duties on imports for Nov., 1844, amounted to	269,999
For same month in 1843	260,582
Showing an excess in favor of 1844 of	$132,167

The completion of the Erie Extension Pennsylvania Canal was celebrated at Erie on the 2nd inst. with appropriate honors. The length of this canal is 135¾ miles, and empties into the Ohio river at Beaver, 25 miles below Pittsburgh. The locks are of the most approved and permanent construction and will pass boats 80 feet long and 14 wide. The string pieces of all bridges crossing this canal are about 8 feet above the decks of unladen boats, consequently insure great safety and convenience to passengers. The canal is 40 feet wide at water line, draught of water 4 feet, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best constructed works in this State. The coal which will be furnished by means of this canal is of a bituminous character, and the best quality. It can be sold at Buffalo for $3 25 a ton.

St. Louis, Dec. 5—Lead—The receipts have entirely ceased—sale of quite small lots at 3.45—business in the article suspended for the season. Nothing doing in Hemp—quotations $50 to 60 and nominal. Beans—Small white declined to 1.25 per bu. Dried Apples in brisk demand at 1.12½@2.25 and Peaches at 1,50 ₱ bu. Dry Hides receded to 5c and brisk. Common Whiskey 26½c—Rep.

We copy the following important statement respecting the State finances from the Harrisburgh Telegraph of the 11th. Want of space precludes any remarks upon it today:

TREASURY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have been politely furnished from the Treasury with the following statement of the monthly receipts at the Treasury of Pennsylvania, from Dec. 1, 1843, to Nov 30, 1844, inclusive, viz:

Received in December,	1843	$230,092 66
" January,	1844	224,536 26
" February,	"	77,846 07
" March,	"	111,382 67
" April,	"	143,417 28
" May,	"	199,872 42
" June,	"	203,759 46
" July,	"	201,659 68
" August,	"	196,156 82
" September,	"	274,536 12
" October,	"	123,191 46
" November,	"	374,491 63
		$2,331,765 53
Balance in Treasury, 1843, Nov. 30th, less amount on deposite in U. S. Bank on account of Huntingdon breach, viz:		
Balance as reported		$459,471 50
Deduct deposite in U. S. Bank		280,000 00
		179,471 50
		$2,511,237 03

Monthly payments at the Treasury of Pennsylvania, from Dec. 1, 1843, to Nov. 30, 1844 inclusive, viz:

Payments in December,	1843	$141,385 26
" January,	1844	168,789 60
" February,	"	75,769 07
" March,	"	88,661 91
" April,	"	163,109 64
" May,	"	159,276 27
" June,	"	177,463 93
" July,	"	299,609 89
" August,	"	50,634 52
" September,	"	118,377 68
" October,	"	294,555 75
" November,	"	100,751 63
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1844		663,851 88
		$2,511,237 03

N. B. There is a deposite of $280,000 in the U. S. Bank on account of Huntingdon Breach, not included in the above balance.

Commenting on this subject the New York Tribune says:—A letter in the Journal of Commerce on the subject of payment of the Pennsylvania interest dated Harrisburgh, December 7, says:—

"The opinion of our State Treasurer, as well as my own, is, that perhaps 50 to 75 ₱ ct of the sums due on the 1st of Feb, will be paid unless the Legislature should order the payment of old debts now due and pressing. At present the deficit in the sum requisite to pay the interest is large; but as in this month and the first ten days of 1845. County Treasurers pay in their collections, they are no data upon which a judgement can be formed how great a balance will be in the treasury on the 1st of Feb. 1845."

Some of the Philadelphia papers speak in the most positive manner of the great probability that the whole interest will be paid. The County Treasurers are said to have reported that collections are going on very favorably, and there is a mysterious cunningness in the faces of some of the Wall street gentlemen when speaking of this subject, which would indicate that they are fully assured of the entire payment.

The Philadelphia North American urges the rebuilding of the Cumberland Valley R. R. Bridge at Harrisburg recently burned. It ought to be done and the line of Railroads from Philadelphia, immediately pushed out to this city. A wholesome fear of Baltimore is beginning to operate.

The receipts up to Nov. 22, on all the canals in New York, amounted to $2,432,389. There was nearly a week's navigation, after the 22d, and the aggregate of receipts will reach $2,450,000

In 1843	2,081,389
Increase over 1843	368,610

Old Worm Medicines must stand back.

PUBLIC attention is asked to the following Certificates in favor of Sellers' Vermifuge.

WARRENTON, Jefferson county, O., Nov. 5, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I gave a vial of Mr. R. E. Sellers' Vermifuge to two of my children, and after following the given direction it expelled two hundred very large worms or more. JACOB SHAFFER.

WARRENTON, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 25, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—This is to certify that I purchased of Thomas Shannon, Esq., one bottle of your celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it to my little son, who was then five years old, which took from him one hundred and eighty-six worms of a very large size. I believe your Vermifuge to be the best worm medicine for children that the world ever produced. I would therefore call upon all parents who have children afflicted with worms to give it one trial. JOSEPH McCLEARY,
Justice of the Peace.

WARRENTON, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 26, 1844.

We, the subscribers, do certify that we are acquainted with the effects of R. E. Sellers' valuable medicines since its introduction into our place, and have used some of it ourselves, and that its success is in our opinion equal to that certified above, and that it is uncomparably superior to any other worm medicine we have ever seen or heard of.

WILKINSON BRINDLEY,
ISAAC BRINDLEY,
JOSEPH GREENLEE.

WARRENTON, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 28, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers: Dear Sir—The above with many others could be procured to prove the effects of your valuable medicine, but more I deem not necessary.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS SHANNON,
per SAMUEL SHANNON.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood street. dec9-Tw

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, late of Pitt township, deceased, were this day granted to me. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will forward them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to the estate of said decedent will make immediate payment. WM. ARTHURS, Administrator,
Nov. 26, 1844-nov30-w6t* Pitt township.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5th, 1844.

MESSRS. B. A FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Gentlemen—I had the misfortune day before yesterday to have my left thumb caught in a windlass, by which it was severely smashed and bruised. The pain was intense and the thumb was swelled almost to bursting. I could sleep none the night following from the agony I suffered. Yesterday I called at your store to see if I could procure any thing that would afford relief. Your young man recommended the Reubefacient and gave me a bottle; I applied some immediately, and in about an hour afterwards I obtained complete relief. The swelling subsided and the pain ceased entirely, and has not since returned.—My sleep last night was sound and undisturbed. I still continue the use of the Reubefacient, and shall till the thumb recovers its former strength. I strongly recommend the Reubefacient as a valuable remedy for bruises
MICHAEL TWAHEY, 5th street.

Prepared and sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec 11-dtf corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

DUBLIN, Indiana, Nov., 1844.

MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Gentlemen—I deem it but an act of justice, not only to yourselves, but to the public, to bear testimony to the good qualities of your VERMIFUGE. A neighbor of mine having recently lost a child by death, from a complaint supposed to have been croup, but after its death worms were discovered to crawl from its mouth. Another of his children being taken sick soon afterwards, and became dangerously ill, so much so that the neighbors were called in to see it die; when the father, thinking it might be worms, (although the symptoms appeared to be like the croup,) and having heard of the curative powers of your Vermifuge, procured a bottle of it and gave it to the child, when, as they all supposed, it was near its dissolution; and it was soon recovered to its usual health, after having passed seventy-five worms! And this is but one of the many instances that could be mentioned in this vicinity of its efficacy; and although generally used here for that complaint (worms) I have never known it to fail.
JOHN N. LEEBRICK.

Prepared and sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
dec14 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of James Glover, formerly of Allegheny County, deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to either of us. SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. G. McLEAN.
dec 10—w6t* Executors.

STRAY COW

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on Monday, the 18th of November. The descriptions of the cow are as follows:—Brown sides, white back, white belly, a crop out of each ear, supposed to be seven years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
ISRAEL G. HECKMAN.
dec 2-w3t*

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in St Clair township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, containing about 53 acres of land, of good quality, with the following improvements, to wit: a good dwelling house and frame barn, a large orchard of fruit trees in bearing, with about 40 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance first rate timber. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to WM. MILHOLLAND, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, or to the subscribers, near the premises.
N. B. Terms made easy. JOHN WATTS,
dec 2-Tw6t ISAAC KING.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Alisha Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.
nov 22-d3t&w